REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXII NO. 38 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

1000 Dead & 4,000 Injured In Typhoon

Disaster Next In Magnitude To 1923 Earthquake

31 Million £ Damage In Osaka Prefecture

HARROWING TALE OF VICTIMS' SUFFERINGS

TOKIO, September 22.

Yesterday's typhoon disaster ranks the second in magnitude to that of 1923 earthquake. The latest estimates place the casualties at over 1,000 killed, and nearly 4,000 injured. Osaka industrial area is heavily stricken. Rice crops are ruined, and four million bushels of stored rice are lost.

Terrible accounts of the sufferings of victims are filtering in. For instance, when tidal waters flooded the State sanatorium in Soto Island, patients climbed the trees and poles till their weight caused them break, projecting 260 on a seething surf where they were drowned.

Another example is from a primary school, in an Osaka suburb, where two girl teachers gathered five children in their arms. The teachers were crushed to death, but the children were dug out unscathed.

The damage done to the Osaka prefecture alone is estimated at 31 million sterling.—Reuter.

ESTABLISH DEBT CONCILIATION BOARD

Betul Peasants' Memorial To Governor

NAGPUR, Sept. 22.

A demand for the establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board is made in a memorial forwarded by about 3,000 peasants from the Betul Dstrict to His Excellency the Governor.

It is understood that the memorial emphasises the acute economic depression prevailing in the area, owing to the failure of crops for the last three years and further points out that creditors are pressing them hard and will realise the dues with the help of the law-courts, disposssing the cultivators of their ancestral homes and lands.

Therefore, prompt action is urged on the part of the Government with a view to relieving distress.

It is learnt that the matter is receiving the authorities' consideration and necessary action will be taken.—A. P.

REVOLUTIONISING CONGRESS POLITICS

Mr. Abhyanker On Mahatma's Statement

NAGPUR, Sept. 22.

Mr. Abhyanker, Bar-at-Law, President of C. P. Marathi Congress Committee, interviewed by the "United Press" on Gandhiji's statement said, "Mahatmaji's statement is so important, so far-reaching and will revolutionise the Congress politics to such an extent that opinion on it without a very deep thought on the subject would be a mockery of great issues involved."

Continuing he said that he was giving a deep study to the same and would issue a statement after deciding his line of action.—United Press.

'BIG BROTHER' TO STAND FROM 7 CITIES

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, it is believed, proposes to stand as a canddate from the Seven Cities, for which constituency Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan is also standing.

Sir Mahomed Ismail of Aligarh had been credited with the intention of contesting this seat but it is not known now what his decision will be.—A. P.

"RAINBOW" WINS AGAIN

Result Of "A Fine Race"

NEW PORT, Sept. 22.

The "Rainbow" won to-day's race in the America's Cup series.

EARLIER.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.

There is a moderate sea with a slight swell. The wind is east-south-east at 14 knots, and inclined to be squally which is the weather favourable to the "Endeavour". The course lies first leg east, second south-west by south, third north north-west, half-west. The first leg is windward.

RACE STARTS.

NEW PORT (11|40 hours.)

The race has started. Both boats are under mainsails staysails and doubleclew jibs. "Vanderbilt" crossed the line a minute ahead to windward. Both were late in starting.

"ENDEAVOUR'S" SLIGHT LEAD.

NEW PORT (12-08 hours.)

There is a fine race. Both yachts are flying through water, their lee decks awash. "Rainbow" appeared to be pointing slightly higher. The "Endeavour" now appears to have a slight lead though she is still to the leeward.

SIND BRIDGE ON FIRE

Three Spans Seriously Damaged

KARACHI, Sept. 22.

The Bridge (No. 275) between Sarhad, and Mirpur Mathelo on the N. W. Railway caught fire at 4-30 p.m. on Friday; says the Divisional Superintendent, Karachi City N. W. Railway. Three spans of both Up and Down lines were seriously damaged. All passengers trains are being transhipped at the site. Goods services have been suspended.

Through communication is expected to be restored to-morrow morning.—A. P.

FAZLUL HAQ

Resigns From Council For Assembly Seat

"FIGHTING MAHASABHA'S MACHINATIONS"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, ex-Minister, has to-day resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, says the "Star of India", in order that he may contest the Bakarganj-Faridpur Muslim constituency in the forthcoming Assembly election.

The paper understands that the sitting member, Chowdhury Mahomed Ismal Khan, has agreed that Mr. Fazlul Haq should be elected without a contest, whilst in return Mr. Haq will give full support to Mr. Khan's candidature to the Bengal Legislative Council.

In an interview Mr. Haq said that he realised how essentially important it was for every Muslim to do his utmost in fighting the machinations of Pandit Malaviya and the Hindu Mahasabha, particularly in connection with their anti-Award campaign.—A. P.

4 Killed In Air Liner Crash

LONDON, September 22.

The air liner which fuelled Sir Alan Cobham's 'plane, in mid-air, for the India flight, at dawn to-day, crashed in a field at Buckinghamshire in the afternoon.

Four passengers on board were burnt to death when the 'plane caught fire. The machine was returning to Coventry to rejoin Sir A. Cobham's air circus.—Reuter.

GANDHI-ANEY AGREEMENT

Delhi Congress Leaders Confer With Malaviya

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here this morning 'en route' to Punjab.

Mr. M. S. Aney has also arrived and is exchanging views with Pandit Malaviya regarding the latest pact he has arrived at with Gandhiji with a view to avoiding domestic conflict between Nationalist and Congress candidates in the Assembly elections.

The local Congress and Hindu Mahaabha leaders are informally conferring with the Pandit and Mr. Aney. The question of leaving uncontested the Delhi seat for which Mr. Asaf Ali is the Congress nominee is also engaging their attention.

Both Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are leaving for Lahore.—A. P.

STILL TRYING FOR COMPROMISE

Aney & Malaviya Arrive In Lahore

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney arrived here this morning and are leaving to-night for Lahore to select candidates for their party from the Punjab.

Interviewed by the "United Press" they said that they were trying to explore every avenue for a compromise which, if effected, will be on Gandhiji's terms.

Mr. J. C. Gupta is arriving to-night from Calcutta and Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are accompanying him to the Punjab.

Cash Missing From Booking Office

PATNA, Sept. 22.

Rs. 112 in cash notes mysteriously disappeared yesterday from the Third Class Booking Office at Patna Junction when the clerk in charge was away for a short while.

Enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

To Participate Or Not Is The Question

ALL-INDIA SOCIALISTS MEET AT BENARES

LUCKNOW, September 22.

The question whether Socialists should or should not participate in the coming Assembly elections will come up for decision at the meeting of the All-India Socialist Party to be held at Benares on 30th September.

The meeting which will be attended by three representatives from each province will also consider the draft constitution formulated by the sub-Committee appointed at the Patna session for the purpose, as also the question whether Socialists should accept offices on the executives of the various Congress Committees.

The All-India meeting will be preceded by that of the U. P. Socialists, who were unable to make up their mind on the Council entry question at their last meeting at Cawnpur.

In view of the fact that most of the prominent Congress leaders in the Province have expressed their inability to attend the meeting of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the U. P. Congress Committee fixed for to-morrow, it now appears highly improbable that it will be held.—A.P.

Sir Cecil H. E. Chubb Dead

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The death has occurred of Sir Cecil Herbert Edward Chubb.

(Sir Cecil H. E. Chubb was born in 1876. He was called to the Bar in 1907. He presented Stonehenge to the nation).

"Only Scratched The Surface

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

The Senate of Munitions Enquiry Committee has adjourned to the end of November, though the Chairman said the Committee had so far only scratched the surface.

100 Miners Entrapped In Gresford Pit

FIRE FOLLOWS EXPLOSION KILLING SEVERAL

300 Escape In "Worst Disaster In N. Wales Mining History

LONDON, September 22.

Hope is practically abandoned about 100 miners working in Gresford pit near Wrexham, who were trapped this morning half a mile underground, by two miles of flames, following an explosion.

Rescue parties have been fighting for hours against the wall of flame. Two rescuers, despite their use of gas helmets have been brought to the surface dead, while the worst is feared regarding the fate of another rescuer.

Hitherto ten bodies have been recovered, but these are of men working nearer the surface than their mates. Loads of sand are being sent down to aid the rescuers to quench the flames. Three-hundred men have escaped, many miraculously.

The disaster is the worst in the history of North Wales mining.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE

Plans To Tackle Criminals In British And Nizam's Frontier'

BEZWADA, Sept. 22.

An informal conference called the "Frontier Conference" of District Superintendents of Police of British and Nizam's Governments was held yesterday at the Bezwada town police station to find out better methods of tackling crime and criminals on the frontier line between the British Territory and Nizam's Dominions in the Madras Presidency. Mr. O. E. Windle, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, preided at the conference.

It is understood that the discussion centred round the question of bringing about closer co-operation between the police officers of both the Governments dealing with crimes and criminals on the Frontier Line.

The conference also considered the best methods of dealing with criminals, who, having committed offences in the Nizam's Dominio take refuge in the British territory and 'vice versa.'—A. P.

O'DUFFY'S BOMBSHELL

Resigns Presidency Of United Ireland Party

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.

Political circles are startled by General O'Duffy's resignation of the presidency and membership of the United Ireland Party, together with the leadership of the League of Youth or Blue Shirts.

Mr. Cosgrave succeeds him in the presidency, and Commandant Cronin in the Blue Shirt leadership.

Gen. O'Duffy's step follows the acute differences with other members of the party who objected to Gen. O'Duffy's policy, regarding the collection of land annuities and his intention of fostering the Blue Shirt organisation in Northern Ireland.—Reuter.

Sardar Meets Gandhi First Time After Release

Says He Is Ill At Ease In City Like Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I thank you all on this occasion, for this is the first time that I am able to meet you since my release. As you know although I was in Bombay some time, I was fully pre-occupied first with my treatment of my nose, then with the local Congress work."

So said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the course of his speech to the lady members of Gandhi Seva Sena, this evening, at Women Unity Club.

CITY VS. VILLAGE LIFE.

Continuing Sardar Patel said: "I am uneasy in a city like Bombay. I am only at rest in the village. The cities like Bombay represent the imperial power that rules us. It is full of glamour, hubbub and arrogance, and such things.

"A farmer would be ill at ease in the midst of palatial buildings, motors, hotels, cinemas, and all that goes, with such a life. It is so unlike the culture of our race: we have assimilated much that is artificial from the West.

"But I will not speak to you about the villages. I know your life is bound up with the city. You must content yourself with what opportunities of service you get in the cities. Both myself and Mahatma Gandhi used to hear with deepest interest of your work while we were together in Yervada Jail.

"During the first Communal Award fast of Gandhiji, I used to read the account of the members of your Sena, who went on collecting funds during Harijan propaganda, thereby serving the cause of the Harijans.

SURPASSING GUJERATI LADIES WORK.

"With such earnestness and enthusiasm, I am happy to hear that the Maharashtra sisters are surpassing Gujarati ladies in Harijan work. Deccani ladies were known to be orthodox. There I am delighted that they are in the forefront in Harijan work in Bombay. Even in the cities you have great opportunities for serving Gandhiji's cause, by doing Harijan work, Khaddar propaganda work, etc."

Sardarji concluded by exhorting the ladies not to bother about recent Congress quarrels, but absorb themselves in khaddar-selling during the Gandhi Jayanti. The Harijan work, he said was very dear to Mahatmaji.—United Press.

Seva Sena

RAJEN BABU FOR WARDHA

Cancels Jamshedpur Programme

PATNA, Sept. 22.

Reverend Andrews wires that his health is better and he will arrive at Patna to-morrow morning.

Accordingly Babu Rajendra Prasad who was to have left for Wardha to-morow via Jamshedpur has cancelled his Jamshedpur programme and stays on at least to-morrow and proceeds to Wardha direct.—United Press.

9 PASSENGERS KILLED

One Seriously Injured In Accident On B. N. Railway

WALTAIR, Sept. 22.

It is now known that nine passengers were killed and one was seriously injured in the accident between Rupra Road and Kesinga, according to the District Transportation Superntendent, Waltair, who is now on the scene of the accident.

The injured passenger has been admitted in the State hospital. Various minor injuries to passengers were treated on the spot by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Titilagarh, B. N. Railway.

The line will probably be cleared by 8 p.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI AT SANGLI

SANGLI, Sept. 22.

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri arrived here this morning accompanied by Messrs. Bakhale and Patwardhan of the Servants of India Society. He will unveil an oil-paint portrait of the late Mr. Vinayakrao Mainkar, a Sangli pleader and Municipal President, this evening.

He will deliver a public lecture in the Palace Hall to-morrow. He stays here as the Durbar's guest for about three days.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MALAVIYAJI INTERVIEWED.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22.

Scores of visitors met Pandit Malaviya and discussed several matters but mainly the talks centred round the forthcoming Assembly elections and the relationship between the Congress and Nationalist candidates.

Mr. Aney's arrival gave added material for discussion, namely, his agreement with Gandhiji.

In an interview Pandit Malaviya said that the Aney-Gandhiji agreement was not a new one but was on the basis of the talks they had had with Mahatma Gandhi and others at Wardha.

Asked as to how it could be worked out in practice the Pandit said that it was very difficult to say at present. The qualifications and claims of rival candidates would have to be compared but it should be possible to arrive at an agreement even on that basis. So far it had been decided that Nationalists alone should be put up in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Sind and Assam.—A. P.

DEPRESSION MOVES NORTHWARDS

Causes Widespread Rain in Central Parts Of Country

POONA, Sept. 22.

Yesterday's depression moved northwestwards and lies this morning with the centre near Jubbulpore. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country. The monsoon has also been strong in Lower Burma. Rain fall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India, and Central Provinces and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces and Konkan; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, West United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point and Rangoon three; Mergui two; Tavoy, Diamond Island and Gwa one and a half; Amherst one; Tezpur one; Pachmarhi seven; Jubbulpore four; Hoshangabad, Raipur and Bhopal three; Nowgong and Saugor two; Guna, Seoni and Pendra one and a half.

FORECAST:

Rainfall will be widespread in the central parts of the country and extend in West United Provinces and East Rajputana and the monsoon will be active in Lower Burma.

Moderate to heavy rain is likely in the Central Provinces, West Central India and South Rajputana during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN JUBBULPORE

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

Heavy rain fall in the districts of Jubbulpore division Betul, Wardha, Bhandara and Balaghat. Elsewhere it was light to moderate except in Berar where the weather was clear and practically rainless.

A long break is urgently needed to improve the condition of crops especially on heavy and low lying soils. Heavy and continuous rain has caused some damage to jura, til, cotton and early sown paddy in Saugor, to cotton in Hoshangabad to early sown kutki in Multai and to juar in Bhainsdehi tahsils (Betul) and to cotton and juar in Umrer tehsil (Nagpur) and Chhindwara district.

Elsewhere the condition of standing crops is farily satisfactory weeding and inter-cultural operations are in progress except in those parts where the rainfall was heavy. Preparation of land for rabi sowings continues. —United Press.

RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED

Motion For Madras Council

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

A resolution urging measures to relieve unemployment among the skilled and unskilled in the city and mofussil has been tabled by a member of the Madras Legislative Council for the October session.—A. P.

One Year For Hiding In European Lady's Compartment

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Thangavelu who was arrested while hiding in a first class compartment of the Bombay Mail occupied by an European lady passenger has been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Chandragiri. The prosecution case was that the accused was hiding wth a view to commit theft.—A. P.

Harijan Presides Over Anti-Caste Dinner

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 21.

A special feature of this year's anti-caste dinner was the fact that the dinner in which about 800 men took part including pleaders, doctors, prominent merchants, journalists, etc, was presided over by Patitapavan Das of Nasik, a leader of untouchables, who belongs to the untouchable Mahar Caste. Pandit Ogale and Thakur, Arya Samajist leaders of Bombay, also participated in the function.—A.P.

Contempt Of Court Case

In the contempt of Court case appeal from Ahmedabad, heard in the Bombay High Court, a report of which appeared in our yesterday's issue, the Judge ordered the opponents to pay costs of petitioners and apologise to the party.

CONFIDENCE IN NATIONAL GOVT.

First Resolution On Conservative Party Conference Agenda

RUGBY, Sept. 20.

Domestic political activity is being renewed after the Autumn holidays and at a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation it was decided that at the next general election Liberals "will contest 400 seats and that there are to be no compacts with other parties."

The Conservative Party Conference opens at Bristol on October 5 and the official agenda which has now been issued is of special interest because the Party is numerically the most powerful party in the existing system of co-operation between the political parties supporting the Government.

The first place in the agenda is given to the resolution expressing unequivocal confidence in the National Government. The resolution which will partly arouse discussion invites the party to condemn certain provisions of the draft policy of Indian reform upon which the report of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament is still pending.

It is, however, recalled by "The Times" that the Conservative Party has recently and decisively refused to do this.—B. O. W.

Pedestrian Waylaid

A Hindu going along one of the Bombay streets early on Friday morning was threatened with a knife by two Muslims, if he did not immediately hand over to them what all money he had on him. Before the gangsters could put their threat into action, pedestrians came to the rescue of the helpless Hindu.

It appears that Kondiba Ganpat, was going along the Bhandari Street at about 8 a.m. on Friday, when two Muslims armed with open knives waylaid him and threatened to stab him if he did not hand over all the money that he had on his person.

The Hindu raised an alarm and the Muslims who had snatched away a gold chain from their victim made a bold bid for freedom, chased by pedestrians. One of the gangsters managed to escape, while the other was arrested by a constable and taken to the Pydhonie Police Station.

Further enquiries in the case are being carrid on by Sergeant Ballantine of the Pydhonie Police.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently:—S.T.C. Teachers for Bombay and experienced Hosiery experts and Cigarette Machine operators for Bombay Cigarettes Factory. Apply personally, Parker Company, 22, Appollo Street, Fort. (2973).

Required an expert blender with several years of blending experience under Indian climatic conditions. Please apply giving fuh particulars together with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2957, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To Let.—To College Students, very sanitary, clean, and attractive single rooms, with Boarding arrangement, in same building, at Raval Mansion, opp. K. E. M Hospital, Parel. Rent Rs. 15 to 24. (2934).

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58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Books—Gentleman desires partnership in firm acting as Agents of Book-publishing Companies. Apply Box No. 2962, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from first-class buyers of soaps for territorial agencies for our soaps—washing and toilet and snow flakes. Apply Lanka Soap Company Ltd., 381, Hornby Road, Fort. (2975).

150. STAMP COLLECTING

35 Portguese India Re. 1|4, 35 Liberia Rs. 3; Dolfern, Khan Building, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay. (2974).

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Mr. MOTI—all enrich the film

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THE MIGHTY KING BALI

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Featuring:—**FIROZE DASTUR**

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Roosevelt Appeals Strikers To Resume Work

HEDGE-SELLING READILY ABSORBED BY TRADE AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

Indian Buying In Liverpool

RUMOURS OF POOL COTTON TO BE USED FOR RELIEF

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The New York cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying influenced by favourable condition in dry goods market on Friday. Prices declined in the afternoon on Southern hedge-selling.

STRIKE SITUATION

President Roosevelt has issued an appeal to workers to resume work and now it is generally believed that the strike will end soon. It is rumoured that the Government pool cotton will be used for relief purpose. These developments inspired confidence and under trade and speculative buying, Southern hedge-selling was readily absorbed.

TRADE BUYING

There was better enquiry in dry-goods market and spinners were inclined to buy freely. The market displayed good undertone but in view of free movement the present rise will not be carried much further as the next Bureau is likely to show some increase in the crop.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

Government loans on a 12 cent basis are certainly acting as a buffer whenever prices approach this level. A good portion of the arrival of the new crop has found its way in this channel and there is less pressure of nedge-selling. But the consumption of cotton in all countries is running at a low level and unless the prospects improve, we think it unsafe to follow the rise.

STEADY OPENING

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with December 12.84. There was scattered selling which depressed prices by 5 points from the opening level and December delivery declined to 12.73.

GENERAL BUYING

At this level there was active speculative and trade buying which advanced prices 15 points and December was quoted 12.94.

HEDGE-SELLING

In the afternoon there was renewed Southern hedge-selling which caused a set-back of 4 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 16 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 13 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 13.02c. per lb.

There was considerable speculative buying by Bombay operators in the Liverpool cotton market on Monday. The market opened very steady at a rise of 2 points with January 6.72 which was the lowest level of the day.

There was London and Continental buying on firm Egyptian market and offerings were light. Later on prices advanced further on Bombay buying and on firm New York advices. There was some trade calling and prices after fluctuating within a range of 5 points, closed at a net rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 7.05d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close October was quoted at 5.11, January 5.10 March 5.07.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was a very good enquiry for Sakel cotton which improved by 15 to 11 points. Comparatively Sakel cotton is attractive and there was absence of offerings. Spot Sakel cotton prices advanced 20 points at 8.25. Uppers futures advanced 3 to 4 points and spot cotton prices improved 8 points at 7.17d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active with an improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 22 to 26 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 15 to 16 points.

DEMAND FOR SPOT

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

President Roosevelt's appeal to the textile workers and the manufacturers is expected to end the strike. The termination of the strike by to-day at the latest was indicated when the executive council of the United textile workers met to consider the mediation board report. It must be remembered that although there has been very little hedging by farmers recently large sales in the contract market have been put through by spinners against their stocks of cotton and manufactured goods. With the resumption of work, these hedges will have to be lifted and in view of small mill stocks of cotton, further purchases in the spot market will be necessary.

Our opinion remains unchanged and we recommend purchases on any setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 12.94 plus 19 (1-5 p.m.)
Lowest 12.79 plus 04 (10-8 a.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.78 plus 07 (3-45 p.m.)
Lowest 6.73 plus 02 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orwis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Market was affected favourably by President Roosevelt's appeal to strikers to resume work. Do not think well of following the advance.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market steady on rumours that pool cotton is likely to be used for relief purposes and Roosevelt's intervention in textile strike is imminent.

Liverpool: Market has a better undertone owing to American yarn strike will probably be over soon. There is more disposition to buy Egyptian cotton.

Liverpool: Market steady. Trade calling. Indian buying. Jobbers caught short. Bullish temporary.

New York: Hedge selling rather active but readily absorbed by trade and speculative buying. Strike tension abating.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

Memphis: Light rains Oklahoma, Arkansas, Central Belt, Eastern Belt: expect some advance, would buy on a moderate break.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Liverpool: Market improved on good Egyptians and some Bombay buying.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (2-2 p.m.) from their New York friends.

"Rallied on prospects of early settlement of strike, merely trading market and can be bought on easy spots"

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 21.

October 1934	12.78+16
December 1934	12.80+15
January 1935	12.94+13
March 1935	13.00+13
May 1935	13.05+14
July 1935	13.06+14
Middling Spot	13.00+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 21.

October 1934	12.77+11
December 1934	12.89+12
January 1935	12.93+12
Middling Spot	13.02+11

NEW YORK.
New York, September 21.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.74
December 1934	12.87
January 1935	12.89
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.79
December 1934	12.91
January 1935	12.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 21.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	70,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 21.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September 1934 ..		6.87+06
October 1934 ..	6.78	6.83+06
November 1934 ..		6.80+06
December 1934 ..		6.80+07
January 1935 ..	6.73	6.77+06
February 1935 ..		6.76+06
March 1935		6.75+0
April 1935		6.74+07
May 1935		6.73+07
June 1935		6.72+07
July 1935		6.71+07
August 1935 ..		6.68+07
September 1935 ..		6.65+07
Middling Spot ..		7.05—09

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 21.
Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-7/8
Forward	21-15/16

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 22

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Sept
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 8 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 269 1/2
Banks selling T T 267 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying T T 79 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 106 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 96 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 1/2 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/16 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 22nd instant
Java/London 7.23 21st instant
London/Paris 74.84 21st instant
London/Belgium 21.02 21st instant
London/Switzerland 15.12 21st instant
London/Italy 57.56 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.36 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 21st instant
London/New York 4.99 7/16 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 5/8 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-9 20th instant £7-0-11 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 21 7/8 20th instant 21 7/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 21 15/16 20th instant 21 15/16 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 49 1/2 20th instant 49 3/8 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 20th instant 11/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 mos 15/16 per cent 20th instant 15/16 per cent 21st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 21.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 23/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 24/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 27/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, September 21.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, September 21.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 21.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	67-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	83-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	81-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104-3/4
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	105-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	116-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	136
National Bank of India ..	46-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

SEEDS.
London, September 21.
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton ep/Oct. sellers £10-8-9.
Linseed Calcutta (London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £11-10-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £11-13-9.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont. c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £9-16-3
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £9-18-9.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 21.
SAKELLARIDIS:—

October 1934	8.03
November 1934	8.06
December 1934	8.04
January 1935	8.11
March 1935	8.16
May 1935	8.21
July 1935	8.25
F. G. F. Spot	8.25

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 22

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 214 for Broach A-M delivery but the market opened weak on reports of severest typhoon in Central Japan where considerable loss is done. At the opening Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 212. But there was scattered short covering which improved prices to Rs. 212-12. To-day being Indore Settlement, there was some unloading against straddle operations.

Liverpool market was due to open today at a rise of 2 points but it opened weak at a decline of one point which influenced some selling in the local market. The market closed today at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 211/12
Oomra D/J 184/12
Bengal D/J 130/12

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Sept 22

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept
Khandesh	...	837
Central India	106	1,021
Barsi and Nagar	...	798
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	207
Berar	...	1,890
Central Provinces	...	657
Total Oomras	106	5,410
Dholera	...	3,570
N W Provinces	...	107
Rajputana	...	437
Sind-Punjab	73	4,263
Broach	...	457
Coompta and Dharwar	72	4,547
Westerns-Northerns	...	5,461
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	615	8,274
Persian	17	1,142
American	...	1,307
Egyptian and African	26	16,813
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	909	51,788

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 20th Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,418	13,728
Japan and China	3,998	27,331
Coast Ports	172	1,217
Up-country by Rail	...	10,212
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	15,665
Total	5,588	68,153

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th September 2,954 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 50,879 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 24,710 bales
Increase 26,709 bales

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 21.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Oct. sellers 19/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan/Apl. sellers 19/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 21.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-7/16 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, September 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	230-3/4

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool September 21.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.26
Fine (Good Staple)	5.41
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.56
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.51
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.23
Fine	3.33
Superfine	3.43
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
Superfine	3.63

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 21.
Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £7-0/-1/21

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, September 21.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interests' 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 21.

	£
T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.35 1/4
Amsterdam	7.28-1/4
Brussels	21.02-1/2
Madrid	36.13
Milan	57.56
Berne	15.12-1/2
Paris	74.84
Prague	118.43
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	4.99-7/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Power and Light Pfd dol 6	13
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	11
Amer Forn Power Common	6
Amer For Power Gold D	43
Amer For Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	32
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidated Gas	26
Columbia Gas	8
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	62
United Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telgm	32 3/8
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21 5/8
Baltimore and Ohio R R	15
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	23
Union Pacific R R	100
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	20
Hiram Walker	27
Distillers Seagram	15
Amer Tobacco B	75
Dupont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	13
Alaska Juneau	19
American Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	66
Edward G Budd Mfg Co.	4
Curtiss Wright Corporation	2
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc	26
United Lt and Pow Co 'A'	2
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	32 7/8
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	40
Int Nickel of Canada	25
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	29
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	29 3/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	43
Philips Petrol	16
Mid Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Eaton Manufacturing	14 7/8
Chase Bank	20 7/8
National City Bank	19 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	310
Celanese Corptn of Amer	21
General Foods	29
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	8
American Locomotive	16
Goodyear Tyre	22
Allis Chalmers Mfg	12
Continental Oil Company	18
B F Goodrich Company	10
Int Tel and Tel Corptn	10
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United States Rubber Coy	16

Generally a more confident feeling.
Carloadings 14,109 down.
New York Stock Exchange:—Firm.

New York Call Rate	1 per cent.
Anaconda	11 5/8
U S Steel	32 3/4
G Motors	29 1/4
I Nickel	25
City Bank	19 1/2
Chase Bank	20 3/4
Socony	14 1/8
N Y Central	21 1/2
W U Teleg	32 1/4
Total business	3/4 million
Gold Influx	£65

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 21

Broach A-M 1935 opening 214 1/4; highest 214 1/4; lowest 212 3/4; close 213 1/2

Oomra D-J opening 186; highest 186; lowest 186; close 186

Bengal D-J opening 132; highest 132; lowest 131 1/2; close 131 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 20 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-34) Rs. 7 1/2

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 21

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £83 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £96

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £107 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £116

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £114

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 5/8

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £102

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 22

The local bullion market was quiet and featureless with limited business. Shanghai advices were unchanged and in the absence of any fresh development the market is uninteresting. Local operators are not inclined to increase their risks pending developments in foreign markets where there are persistent rumours of further devaluation of dollar.

Quotations in the local market were as under:—

Ready silver	60	5	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	6	0
Aso delivery	60	7	8
Ready gold	34	15	0
Bhadarva delivery	34	15	6
Aso delivery	35	0	6

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept 22

T T on London
Previous closing 1-5 3/16
To-day's opening 1-5 3/16
To-day's closing 1-5 3/16

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Demand For Tata Steel Shares

SCATTERED PROFIT-TAKING IN MILL SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady with speculative support but later on there was some profit-taking in mill shares and Hydro-Electric shares. There was irregular price movement and although the tone was steady there was less buying. Tata Steel shares were fairly steady with a continuous enquiry and ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 85 while Dfd shares improved to Rs. 328.

Bombay Burma Shares were firm at the opening and prices advanced to Rs. 461 after opening at Rs. 455 but later on ruled quiet. Both Andhra and Power shares were quiet after steady opening.

There exists a cheerful feeling in the Bazar and several operators are looking for a rise in mill shares. Some mills in the city are working both day and night shifts which indicates that there is a good demand for cloth at competitive rates.

Reduction in wages has greatly helped the textile industry in keeping the cost down and there is no fear of any Japanese price-cutting move. Under the present arrangement Japan can ship to this country only limited goods under the quota granted on each description, so there cannot be any possibility of dumping goods. These small imports have enabled Indian mills to maintain firm prices and so far they have booked fairly good business. But the future entirely depends upon the purchasing power of the masses. Low commodity prices and unsatisfactory economic state of agriculturists are bound to have some effect on the total volume of business. But at the moment, removal of Japanese competition has left the Indian Cotton Textile Industry on a better footing. The future entirely depends whether an agriculturist gets the same margin of profit on his pursuit as a cotton mill gets at present.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 22

100	Ahm. Advance	305 0
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	826 14
250	Bradbury	110 0
100	Century	266 4
100	Central India	269 6
100	Colaba	122 8
100	Coorla	102 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-0
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	165 10
1000	Hindustan	1.755 0
100	Indore	102 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	78 12
100	Kohinoor	173 12
250	Laxmi	785 0
100	Madhavji	8 0
250	Madras United	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 22

Bombay Dyeing 831 825 832 827 831 828 830
Century 265 266 268 267
Central India 268 272
Colaba 122 121 123
Kohinoor 174 175 173
New Great 160 163 161/14
Simplex 88 90 89
Swadeshi 208 212 211
Bundi 32/10 33
Indian Cement 243 245 241
Tata Steel Defd 325 327 324 328 321
Tata Steel Ord 84/12 84/6 85 85/8 84/4
Bombay Steam 307
Bombay Burma 455 457 461 465
Hydro 150/10
Andhra 1570 1563 1561
Tram 152/8

1000	Morarji	1447 8
250	Model	79 4
50	Mysore	91 14
200	New Great	161 14
100	Oosmanshahi	72 8
100	Phoenix	306 4
25	Sassoon Silk	40 0
1000	Sholapur	2750 0
50	Simplex	89 6
100	Swadeshi	211 4
100	Swan	67 8
25	Tata	9 12
500	Vishnu	1422 8
1000	Western	827 8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	202 0
25-50	Central	33 8
500	Imp.	1515 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	382 8
50-100	India	119 0
5	Union	5 1

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 0
70	Gwalior	96 0
250	Indian	441 4
40	Katni Ord.	335 0
40	Katni Dfd.	1160 0
75	Okha	192 8
10	Punjab	24 2
100	Shahabad	353 2
70	United	83 12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 12
15-75	New India	36 2
200	Oriental	3775 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	182 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,561 4
10	Ajmer	9 3
50	Bombay Tram	152 8
100	Bom. Suburban	157 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 22

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/10/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/10/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/5
4 per cent 1943 105/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/13
5 per cent 1959/44 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/4
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 103/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/2
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/2
6 per cent K P T 1956 124/2
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs 91/11/6 and improved to Rs. 91/12/6 but declined to Rs. 91/10/6 on liquidation

U. S. COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Dull
Central: Partly cloudy
West: Partly cloudy

100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	151 4
1000	Tata Power	1221 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	858 12
100	Am. Patty	121 4
100	C. Province	91 12
100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	85 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	785 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	33 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	321 14
75	Tata Steel Ord.	84 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	201 4
50	Belapur Sugar	220 0
250	Bom. Steam	307 8
125	Bom. Burma	465 0
50	Bom. Burma County	150 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9
50	Bombay Telephone	104 12
100	Ind. Bleaching	147 8
100	Ind Radio Df.	530 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	473 12
1000	Port Canning	595 0
15	Scindia	12 11
30	Tata Construction	80 0
25	Tata Oil	13 8

PREFERENCE

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1,340 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram	79 0
5	p.c. Central India	486 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1320 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1	176 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 0
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p.c Vishnu	640 0

Latest Commercial News

DROP OF 15 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Hedge Selling And Absence Of Fresh Stimulus

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY AND SILVER UNCHANGED

Chicago Grains Firm On Better Technical Position

Bombay, Sept. 22.

On Saturday, the Sterling-Dollar and Sterling-Franc Cross-rates closed at unchanged rates.

The New York cotton market opened steady but prices closed weak on account of heavy hedge selling and absence of fresh stimulus despite prospects of the immediate end of the textile strike

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS FIRM.

Chicago grains ruled firm on account of the better technical position and better export demand.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

The London metal market and the London Stock Exchange were closed to-day.

JUTE FIRM AND RUBBER STEADY.

Jute was firm and rubber was steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 22.

Previous closing	12.90
To-day's opening	12.90
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	12.75
Difference	—.15

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 210

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Previous closing	6.77
To-day's opening	6.76
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.77
Difference	Unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 22.

The New York cotton market lacked fresh stimulus and with generally uninspiring news, trade showed very little activity although prospects of the immediate settlement of the strike might lend some support but as weather continued to improve prices showed a tendency to ease under Southern hedge selling.

Trading in December opened at 12.90 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. The market showed some activity on some speculative buying but the demand was not aggressive enough to cause any material advance but thereafter the market eased on general liquidation and good Southern selling which forced prices down to 12.80 and with renewed selling, the market finally closed at 12.75 for December with a decline of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 22.

The following were the opening ranges

October (12.73/12.72) 12.77/12.77.
December (12.84/12.84) 12.90/12.88.
January (12.89/12.89) 12.93/12.93.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American October (6.81) 6.82.
American December (6.78) 6.79.
Egyptian October (8.00) 8.06.
Egyptian November (8.03) 8.09.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 22. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A.-M. was quoted at Rs. 210 at 10-0 p.m. when New York futures closed 15 points down.

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EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 22.

Previous closing	4.99½
To-day's opening	4.99½
To-day's closing	4.99½

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 22.

Previous closing	4.99-7/16
To-day's opening	4.99-1/2
To-day's closing	4.99-7/16
Difference	Unchanged.

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 22.

Previous closing	74.84
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.84
Difference	Unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 22.

London exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 4.99-1/2 and slightly improved to 4.99-9/16, otherwise fluctuations were very small and insignificant. The closing rate was 4.99-7/16.

The Franc opened at 74.84 with hardly any fluctuations and closed at the same rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 22.

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 7/8d.	21 7/8d.
Forward	21 15/16d.	21 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 22.

Gold (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-0-10.

BULLION

London, Sept. 22.

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 7/8d.) 21 7/8d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) £7-0-10.

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 22.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/6 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/18 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 22.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.63) 5.63.
New York on Bombay (37.62) 37.62.
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0-93-1/2.
London on Milan (57.50) 57.53.
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/4) 1-5 3/16.
London on Kobe (1-2 11/32) 1-2 11/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/5, 60/5/6, and 60/7. Traders were evidently awaiting developments in America and pending further news very little speculative interest was in evidence with prices remaining practically unchanged. Prices closed at Rs. 60/5, 60/5 and 60/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 34/15/6 and 35/0/9. There was here very little activity owing to the general apathy of operators who are watching foreign developments before committing themselves to any speculative enterprise. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 34/15/6 and 35/0/9.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF CHEAP BORROWING

TREASURY BILLS SOLD AT 9sh. 3d

Underlying Centiment More Cheerful In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

On the Money Market, the Government's policy of cheap borrowing was further helped by clearing Banks.

There was keen competition for htis week's treasury bills and the average rate of discount dropped from 10sh. 6d. to 9sh. 3d. This fall, however, is expected to terminate the present downward movement.

Wall Street opened steady, the underlying sentiment being more cheerful following yesterday's advance.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 66-1/4, March 69-5/8, and May 70-1/2. The market was comparatively steady on some speculative buying influenced by steadier foreign advices but very little business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.04-1/4 and May at 1.04-3/4. Prices improved on better technical position and better export demand influenced by unfavourable weather reports in the corn belt.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 22.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 52-5/8. Trading was fairly active on some speculative buying by unfavourable weather news.

Chicago rye opened steady with May at 92-3/4 but there was very little enquiry from ouaside.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 22.

Argentine linseed opened steady with November Option at about yesterday's closing level. Prices later improved on unfavourable weather and some speculative buying which brought the quotation up with November closing at 13.03 with an easier tendency.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/2 buyers £230 3/4 sellers) closed.
Lead (£10 1/2 buyer. No sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 2-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old-crop (£14 1/2 value) £15 1/16.
Dunlop Sept-Oct (£16 1/2) unquoted
Lightening Sept-Oct (£15 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8) 7 7/16 paid and value.
Oct-Dec. (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 7/16) sellers) £10 3/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£11 paid) £11 paid.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES

FOURTH DAY.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The following cable information has been received by a well-known firm in Bombay from their Liverpool friends.

"Wool offered 17,500 bales and withdrawn 6,800 bales. Market unchanged."

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 22

There was good selection chiefly in the Australian which was sold well.
Greasy inferior to average.
Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2.
Higher (1-4) 1-3 1/2.
Scoured inferior to average
Lower (0-8) 0-6 1/4.
Higher (1-10 1/2) 1-11.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 147 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 214 Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 80 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 214 New York May 13.05 Rs. 76 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 22.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 22.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol. 28 5/8) dol. 29 5/8.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 11 1/4) dol. 11 7/8.

U S Steel Common (dol. 31 3/4) dol. 32 7/8.

U S Steel Preference (dol 72 1/4) unquoted.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 22

Wheat September	3 10 3
Wheat January	3 15 0
Wheat May	4 0 6
Linseed September	6 4 6
Linseed May	6 4 0

ARGENTIVE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept 21

September	13.04—18
October	13.04—18
November	12.99—19

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 21

September 1-04 1/8c
December 1-04 —1/8c
May 1-04 3/8—1/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 21

October 63—1 7/8d
December 66 5/8—1 3/4d
March 69 5/8 —1 3/4d
May 70 7/8—1 3/4d.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 219-34	833000	1359000
Receipts yesterday 21-9-34	7000	1060000
Exports to date 21-9-34	496000	1081000
Stock at Ports 14-9-34	2564000	3109000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-9-34	1218000	1152000
Stock at Liverpool 14-9-34	972000	815000
Visible Supply 14-9-34	5311000	6392000
Quantity in Sight 14-9-34	921000	1396000
Quantity out of Sight 14-9-34	935000	1548000

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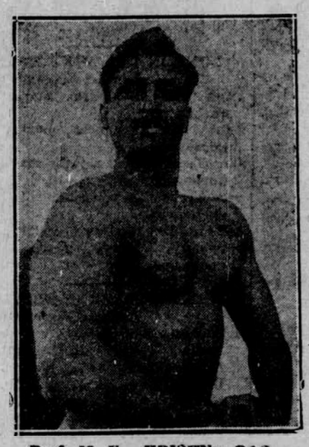

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 15, 1990.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 13, 1353.
Parsi: Farvardin 17, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.
High Water: 11-46.
Low Water: 5-34, 17-57.

MONDAY, September 24

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 25

Municipal Corporation (Special Meeting), 4-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 26

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "American Universities", by Miss K. Khandwalla, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—A gathering of the members of the Bombay Grain Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at C. P. Tank Road, Madhav Baug to unveil portraits of several members of the Association.

SYMPATHISERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the sympathisers of the Immediate Social Reforms, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Lisbon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on September 19, and is expected to arrive here on o rabout October 16. S.S. "Toyo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on September 19 and is expected to arrive here on or about the September 30.

MR. DIVAKAR'S LECTURE:—Mr. R. R. Divakar, the well-known leader of Karnatak, will deiver an address on "New View of Life" in the Hall of the Karnatak Sangh, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum today (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

SWAYAM JYOTI KARYALAYA.—Under the auspices of the Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya, Mr. Dinakar V. Kanvinde, will deliver a public lecture on "Yoga and Yogasanas" (with demonstrations) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Ganesh Bhuvan, 248 Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, when Mr. M. V. Venketeswaran, of the League of Nations, Indian Bureau wil address the gathering on "Citizenship Old and New".

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES ON VEDAS.—To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road. Pt. Dwijendranath Shastri will deliver religious discourse on Vedas.

QURANIC SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of the Quranic Society Professor Zahuruddin Sahib will deliver a lecture in Urdu on "Quran" every Sunday in the Anjuman Islamia High School (Ground-floor) at Bori Bunder from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) from today (Sunday).

RANTIA COMPETITION IN 'C' WARD.—The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee have arranged one Rantia Competition among ladies to-day (Sunday) from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committe's office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

'G' WARD D.C.C.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

DIVINE SERVICE:—Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ.—An extraordinary general body meeting of the members of the Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Samaj premises.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA.—The first annua general body meeting of the Sabha will be held at the Napoo Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

"SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ:—In connection with the series of lectures on Mahabharata Sjt Sreenivasa Iyengar will be delivering his lectures on Gita in the Samaj Hall on Saturdays and Sundays from 4 p.m., commencing from to-day (Sunday).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"Say it with Flowers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Laughing Boy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The House on 56th Street". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day show at 10 a.m.
KRISHNA—"Sinhgad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ameena". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Shivaji The Great". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Naughty Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WEST-END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
SUPER-TALKIE—"Vaman Avtar". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Change of Heart". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Akashwani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
CARLTON—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Pond". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.
THE PALACE—"The Way to Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. Celebrity Trio. 7-45 p.m. A recital by Alice Moxon (soprano) and Stuart Robertson (baritone). 8-15 p.m. A Roman Catholic Service: address by the Reverend F. Sherliker, S.J., relayed from the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester. 9 p.m. The London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Landon Ronald. 9-30 p.m. An organ recital by Sir W. G. Alcock, relayed from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London. 10 p.m. Ebeneezer the Goat, a war story by Sapper; arranged for broadcasting in dramatic form by Cecil Madden. 10-15 p. m. The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 10-30 p. m. The Mad Tea Party by Lewis Carroll; arranged for broadcasting in dramatic form by Cecil Madden. 10-45 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell (continued). 11 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Time signal. Indian Programme of Light Music. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Orchestra relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong Service relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Interval. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Concert by the School of Indian Music. 10-15 p.m. Close down.

Prizes For Essays

The Dharma Samaja, Chickpet, Bangalore City, offers two prizes for each of the following subjects:—

1. "Utility of Honesty in Trade". First prize, Rs. 100, for the best essay on the subject. Second Prize, Rs. 50 for the next best essay on it.

2. "Economic Sphere of Life".—First Prize, Rs. 100, for the best essay on the subject. Second Prize Rs. 50 for the next best essay on it.

The essays must reach the office of the Dharma Samaja not later than 31st October 1934.

It may be either in English or in Kannada and should not exceed 6,000 (six thousand) words.

May be typed or written (legibly) on one side of the paper.

Persons of either sex without any distinction of cast, creed or colour are eligible for entry into competition. The founder of the Dharma Samaja shall decide the Prizes in consultation with a committee of four selected by him.

Please Note:—Persons above thirty years of age are not intended to compete for the second essay.

SHRI V. D. MAHARAJ JAYANTI.—Under the auspices of Shri Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at Kalbadevi. Bhangwadi Theatre, to celebrate Shri Vihayadharmasurishwarji Jayanti. Acharya Shri Vijayendrasuri and Nyayavisharad Nyayatirtha Nyayavijayaji and other prominent leaders will deliver lecture. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—The Great Northern Telegraph Co. advises that the Japanese traffic is subject to heavy delay owing to the diversion necessitated by slow working of Japanese lines since yesterday evening.

A scene from Kali Film's Urdu Talkie "Ameena," now running at the Minerva.

Guru Brihaspati in Wadia Movietone's "Vaman Avtar," at Super Talkies.

RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES

Marked Improvement In Disposal Of Lands

The Director Information, Bombay, writes:—

The year 1933-34 has shown marked improvement in the disposal of lands in the residential suburbs schemes, says the Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, in his annual report. The Khar Scheme continues to be popular, while Chembur has now come into prominence. A total area of 30,641 sq. yards worth Rs. 1,69,367 was sold during the year in the Khar, Chembur, Danda, Chapel Road and C. S. Tramway areas. The lay-out for the St. Anthony's Homes Society in Chembur has been approved and a few bungalows have been constructed.

The Society's progress has helped the sale of land in the scheme where 30,247 sq. yards valued at Rs. 37,005 were sold. Out of the few plots remaining at Danda, two plots were disposed of for Rs. 15,378. In the Khar model suburb 14,447 square yards were sold for Rs. 97,065 against 8,628 square yards worth Rs. 65,230 disposed of last year. The greater portion of the land sold was in the 'shop' area, where the Bandra Municipality has built a wholesale vegetable market. In all 320 buildings have so far been completed in all the four sectors of Khar, while 6 more are under construction. In the Chapel Road area the two unsold plots were disposed of during the year.

In the entire scheme, in all 1,06,748 sq. yards have been sold for Rs. 4,49,652; seventy-eight bungalows have been built and three are under construction. There are inquiries for land in the Andheri sector of Shahar but it could not be sold as the lay out had to be revised. In scheme XVII-C.S. Tramway, the Mangalorean Garden Homes Society took up land measuring about 20 acres.

The Land Manager's report deals with 24 Town Planning schemes in the Bombay Suburban District of which 19 are complete. The area comprised in the schemes is 1357.64 acres.

CHOLERA DECLINES IN PRESIDENCY

136 Less Deaths, Last Week Than Previous Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 15th September, were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,121 attacks and 430 deaths against 1,425 attacks and 566 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh district reported 415 attacks and 146 deaths against 691-246 in the previous week; West Khandesh 152-48 against 294-94; Sholapur 140-56 against 71-24; Ahmednagar 178-89 against 106-56; Nasik 54-23 against 24-9; Satara 51-14 against 112-67; Poona 43-18 against 34-27; Kaira 32-12 against 44-20; Surat 16-8 against 15-7; Panch Mahals 24-9 against 32-15; Thana 15-6 against nil and Bombay city 1-1 and nil.

Cholera is on the decline in almost all the affected districts except Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Nasik which report a slight increase Malegaon town in Nasik district reported 34 attacks and 15 deaths during the week.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 488 attacks and 278 deaths from plague 479-245 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 209 attacks and 119 deaths against 22-123; Satara 142-79 against 109-31; Belgaum 58-39 against 57-29; —Bijapur 23-11 against 38-16; Poona 16-9 against 30-31; Sholapur 22-12 against 16-12; Ahmednagar 11-6 against nil and Kanara 7-3 against 7-3.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 28 attacks and 5 deaths; Belgaum 9-0; Kanara 24-4; West Khandesh 3-1; Kolaba 26-1; Satara 16-0; Thana 7-0; Poona 16-14; East Khandesh 1-1; Sholapur 3-1; Bijapur 1-1; Ahmednagar 9-0; Broach 6-0; Dharwar 4-0; Ratnagiri 2-0; Ahmedabad 1-1 and Bombay city 2-1. Total 158 attacks and 30 deaths against 204-38 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Ten attacks and six deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 7 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 7 attacks and 5 deaths during the week; Bombay city 1-1 and Karachi city 2-0.

Two deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay city during the week and Kolaba district reported 27 attacks.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AT OKHA PORT

(From A Correspondent.)

PORT OKHA, Sept. 19.

The Ganpati festival commenced from 12th Sept. to 17th Sept., at Port Okha. A series of lectures were delivered by Messrs. Modi and Vadilal on 'Kathiawar Ports,' and on 'Necessity of Present Religious Festivals'. Messrs Mehta and Dotivala of the officiating staff presiding.

Besides this, the magic tricks and 'Rangoli work' which were performed by Messrs. Marutirao, and Manohar attracted a large crowd. Variety entertainments were being performed by the Maharashtra Dramatic Amateurs.

Charge Of Uttering Counterfeit Coins

A further remand of 14 days was ordered by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, for a gang, alleged to have interprovincial notriety, for uttering counterfeit coins at Arthur Road.

Babu Singh, a member of the gang, who has been absconding, was reported to have been arrested at Aligarh. All the rest of the accused were arrested on the 16th instant, and were remanded pending further police enquiries.

PROSPERITY FOR VILLAGES

Andrews On Potentiality Of Khaddar

Dinabandhu C. F. Andrews has sent the following message to the Agent, A.I.S.A., Bombay, on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.

"Every year that passes, makes me see more clearly the vital importance of Khadi if the 320 million people in the 700,000 villages of India are to be reached. Nothing can be so effective in spreading prosperity and renewing the activities of village life which have fallen so low.

It is literally true that a village, which has become impoverished and demoralised, is able once more to reach a stage of active prosperity by means of the spinning wheel. This has now been proved a thousand times and though at the first I had some doubts about the possibility of reviving the spinning industry, "I have now no doubt whatever."

May this new birthday anniversary bring about a very large and rapid development of hand spun and hand-woven Khadi".

BUY KHADI HUNDEE S

The Agent A.I.S.A., (Bombay Branch), writes:—

In his recent historic statement Gandhiji hopes too much from the Nation, the hope of Khadi, Charkha and their revival.

What will be the response of the Bombay citizens? They can, if once determined, fulfill every inch of his hope during the celebration days of his own birth-day Jayanti up to the 7th of October, 1934.

Boys and girls, young and old, all of you, cultivate the habit of putting on the only pure, handspun and hand-woven Khadi wears and invoke Gandhiji's blessings.

Rush at once to the office of the Agent, A.I.S.A., Kalbadevi Road Bombay and purchase Hundies in your thousands to help the cause of patronising Khaddar. These Khadi Notes are negotiable at every certified Khadi Bhandar of the city and suburbs. They are always getting more and more popular support and you will make the currency still more popular by utilizing same whenever you are out shopping your requirements in clothings.

SAWAI GANDHARVA'S CONCERT

(From A Correspondent.)

A successful programme by Prof. Rambhau Kundgolkar known as "Sawai Gandharva," was held under the auspices of the Chickalwadi Ganeshotsava Mandal on Wednesday last in the very spacious pandal with a capacity to accommodate about fifteen hundred persons, erected for the occasion at Chickalwadi. Long before the hour fixed for the programme to begin, the Pandal was occupied to its fullest capacity, and large numbers had to accommodate themselves somehow taking advantage of every inch of standing space available outside the Pandal and on the verandahs of the ground and upper floors of the surrounding six buildings known as "Shree Dattatraya (Javji) Buildings" at Chickalwadi. With singular foresight, the management under the energetic Secretary Mr. M. Panduranga Rao and the experienced Chief of the Mandal's volunteers, Mr. Savant, had installed four loud speakers. The entire function was marked by perfect order and discipline which was maintained by the which was maintained by the Mahratta Volunteer Corps (founded by the Akheel Bharateeya Maratha Shikshana Parishad) under the able command of Mr. Y. A. Gole, B.A. The concert began with "Shankara" A "toomri" followed. A popular "Kafi" song ushered in the interval. That sweet, rag "Durga" was then expounded, and "Bhairavi" as usual brought the programme to a close. The able performance given by Mangeshkar on the "Tabla" and by Purohit on the Harmonium, who received applause, contributed in no small measure to the success of this unique function.

Search For Alleged Kidnapper

The Kalachowki Police are making a vigorous search for Babiya, a Muslim, who it is alleged kidnapped a school going boy on Friday at 2 p.m. took him to a room at Curry Road and after removing a gold necklace, escaped by a backdoor.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL.—A public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at Dongri Maidan, Mazagaon, under the presidentship of Seth Abdul Rahiman Mitha at 9 p.m.

"CONGRESS GREATER THAN MAHATMA"

If He Adheres To His Ultimatum

WE MUST BE PREPARED TO LOSE HIS LEADERSHIP, SAY BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Mahatma Gandhi's statement laying down terms for the continuation of his leadership is in the nature of a "Zinoviev Letter" which has drawn a red herring across the trail of the Congress and which may divert attention from the real issue facing the country, which is how best to accelerate the country's progress towards National Indtpendence.

It is by that test that we propose to judge the value of the proposals put forward by Gandhiji.

THREAT OF RETIREMENT

But before doing so, one thing needs to be said and that is, that by coupling his suggestions with the threat to retire from Congress leadership, Gandhiji has made a free and intelligent decision on the issues raised by him impossible.

Referring to the loyalty shown to him by the intelligentsia in the Congress, Gandhiji says in his statement:—

"For me any more to draw upon this loyalty and devotion is to put undue strain upon them."

"TOO BIG A PRICE"?

And yet that is precisely what Gandhiji is doing, for who can doubt that at the Bombay session the real issue will be not whether the Spinning Franchise is desirable or whether "truthfulness" should become part of the Congress creed, but whether the acceptance of these unwanted clauses in the Congress Constitution is or is not too big a price to pay for the retention of Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

We do not doubt the genuineness of Gandhiji's appeal to Congressmen to decide on the merits and "eliminate him from their consideration", but it is obvious that his statement has made such a decision impossible.

"SOCIALIST MENACE"

An attempt has been made in certain quarters to make out that Gandhiji's proposed retirement is in view of a "Socialist menace". There is nothing in the statement to warrant such an interpretation. All that Gandhiji says is that if and when the Socialists gain ascendency in the Congress he will be unable to remain in the organisation.

At the same time, one cannot help feeling that it is unfair of Mahatma Gandhi first to have entrenched in power the moderates represented by the Congress Parliamentary Board and then to threaten to leave the Congress after a parting shot at the Socialists. His statement, in the circumstances in which it has been made will have the effect of giving a handle to those who want to put the Congress Socialist movement in the wrong and cover their own retreat from the objective of Independence.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Turning now to Gandhiji's proposed amendments in the Congress Constitution, the first and most important is the Spinning Franchise. It is also the most objectionable.

Our objection to it is based on more than one ground. The first is the utter irrelevance of a test such as, spinning yarn for membership of a political organisation striving for National Liberation. We are not concerned here with the economic value of khaddar, but only with making its production a condition of Congress membership.

The second objection to the spinning test is that it is undemocratic and is bound to make the Congress an organisation open only to those with the leisure to spin or the money to buy the requisite quantity of yarn.

FOR HYPOCRISY AND FRAUD.

Facing realities and judging by our experience of "the unashamed fraud in the observance of the Khaddar Clause" which Gandhiji himself has found intolerable, we refuse to treat the possibility of the spinning test being genuinely observed as practical politics. We know that far from lessening the coruption for which the Khaddar Clause is already responsible, the spinning franchise will provide yet another opportunity for hypocrisy and fraud.

In fact, the Spinning Franchise was tried after the Belgaum Congress and had to be abandoned within a few months because of the fall in Congress membership.

LABOUR FRANCHISE

Gandhiji has sought to make out that what he proposes is a "Labour Franchise". Congress Socialists would be the first to welcome a genuine labour Franchise. In fact the Party's programme

(Continued on page 7.)

VILE PARLE CITIZENS' LEAGUE FORMED

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle was held on Sunday last when a resolution was passed approving the proposal of establishing an organisation under the name and title of "Vile-Parle Citizens' League" with the following two objects:—

(1.) To create, foster and maintain a high sense of citizenship amongst the residents of Vile-Parle and to do all that is conducive to that object. (2.) To see that civic amenities are provided for and properly maintained.

A provisional Committee was also appointed to frame rules and draft constitution to be presented before the next public meeting, which is to be held today (Sunday) at Pt. Nehru Road at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for consideration and adoption and for election of office bearers.

RAILWAY FITTER'S APPEAL REJECTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 21.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, yesterday, rejected the appeal preferred by Lakshman Appaya, a railway fitter, against his conviction and sentence by the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan.

The appellant was charged with outraging the modesty of a maid servant, he having drenched her garments by "flinging" a bucketful of water while she was cleansing utensils at the well, and further having made indecent gestures when she stood up in surprise on the night of October 9 last.

He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default two weeks' additional imprisonment.

Mr. B. T. Sule appeared for the appellant.

PATHE
TO-DAY 10 A.M.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FROM THE LIGHTS OF BROADWAY TO ITS SHADOWS
—in one woman's lifetime!
Kay Francis
THE HOUSE ON 56TH STREET
RICARDO CORTEZ, JOHN HALLIDAY
GENE RAYMOND, WILLIAM BOYD

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Bombay Presidency Hockey Assn. Ltd., In Being

(By J. C. Maitra)

THE NEW ASSOCIATION IN BEING.

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

I understand from an authoritative source that the long-expected Association for Hockey has now taken its proper shape and is going to be registered as the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association, Limited, next week. I am sure the news will be cordially and enthusiastically welcomed by all hockey-lovers on this side of India. For this happy consummation, Messrs. Behram Doctor, Cyriaco D'Souza, N. C. Nagporewalla and E. C. Hodgins, the four prime-movers of this independent Association, are chiefly responsible. They took all the odium upon themselves for the Separation of Hockey from the controlling power of the Western India Hockey Association, Limited.

BORI BUNDER'S HOPES SMASHED.

I am afraid Bori Bunder will feel rather disappointed and sore over this. The "Babe" expected—I don't know if she prayed for it—that the move for a new Association would fail, and that its sponsors would have to "go hat in hand" to the W. I. F. A. and beg the pardon of that august body for their recalcitrant attitude, and the latter in its unbounded benevolence, I suppose, would pardon the mischievous boys and continue charge of that unwanted game. I am also rather disappointed at this, and almost feel like whacking these boys for carrying out their threat into practice.

NEW ASSOCIATION BASED ON SOLID FOUNDATION

Jokes apart, these four enthusiasts deserve to be heartily complimented on the solid work they put on silently during the last few months. They have laid the foundation of the new Association on solid ground. As far as I know, they have been able to secure the active sympathy and support of all true lovers of hockey—irrespective of their creed or colour. To have persuaded the Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta to accept the Presidentship of the Association is in itself a big gain.

FINANCIAL QUESTION SOLVED.

I understand that the financial question has been satisfactorily solved. The promoters have seen to it that they do not meet with any initial difficulty in this respect. It now depends upon the hockey clubs and hockey lovers of Bombay to make it an all-round success by joining the new Association in large numbers. After all, it is they who are the backbone of all activities. Management of hockey in Bombay has earned an unenviable reputation. It is upto them now to create a glorious record, which will set an example to the rest of India.

PARSI GYMKHANA'S HOSPITALITY.

It is an open secret that the Parsi Gymkhana has opened its hospitable doors to this baby institution for housing it in its infant stage, so that the first registered office of the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association, Ltd., will be c|o Parsee Gymkhana. I need hardly say that all lovers of hockey will feel grateful to this Gymkhana for giving them a help when it is most needed.

GROUND QUESTION STILL IN BALANCE.

The question that is still agitating the minds of the promoters of this Association is the ground. They have set their hearts on a plot on the Cross Maidan. It is a most centrally located place and is easy of access from all quarters. That is the main reason why this ground is preferred against all others in view. But the delay in its sanction by the P. W. D. makes one fear that there is an under current which is going counter to this proposal.

COOPERAGE ABSOLUTELY UNSUITABLE

I do not know if there is any truth in the rumour that the Cooperage ground is likely to be foisted on the B. P. H. A. so that the ground and the stands may be kept in use all the year round. Apart from its unsuitability for playing of hockey, the main point against it is that is not as easy of access. It must be borne in mind that during the hockey season, days are very short. The matches have, therefore, to be started much earlier than they do in football season.

DON'T CUT AT THE ROOT.

But if you cannot get people to attend football matches at the Cooperage before 5-50 p.m., how can you expect them there by 5 p.m. to see hockey matches? The difficulty of players are equally great, if not greater. It is an admitted fact that hockey has its strongest support—both in players and spectators—among the class who may be called not highly placed. It is neither possible for them to get away from their offices early nor pay taxi-hires to reach the play-ground.

P. W. D.'S SYMPATHY ASKED FOR.

Unless hockey gets a ground which is easily approachable, I am afraid it will not receive that amount of support which it eminently deserves. Its tournaments may meet with premature death. The experience of the past few years must not be forgotten or overlooked. I hope the authorities will consider this question sympathetically. I look forward to an early announcement in this behalf.

TROPHIES IN PLENTY.

It is understood that the W. I. F. A. will hand over the trophies under its charge to the new Association as soon as it is formed. That means the Gwalior Gold Cup and the Buchanan Cup will transfer themselves to the B. P. H. A. I am told there are other trophies waiting for the acceptance of the new body. While there will be no dearth of trophies, the Association must make sure, before accepting them that they are in a position to run them.

NEED FOR A LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

The chief need for improving the standard of hockey and for bringing all clubs under proper discipline is to have a League Tournament. There may be two or three divisions of it according to the number of teams and playgrounds available for the purpose. In this connection, I should like to know what happened to the Bhattacharjee Memorial Cup. I am particularly interested in its whereabouts, as I am one of those primarily responsible for raising it.

WHERE IS BHATTACHARJEE MEMORIAL CUP?

The Cup was given to the Western India Hockey Association as a challenge trophy for the Sphinx Hockey League. The Tournament was run for a couple of years, I believe. Then the Association became defunct. The Buchanan Cup was luckily found out, but the other one still remains untraced. I shall be grateful to any one who may enlighten me in this respect. I may then see it used for the purpose for which it was donated.

Huge Crowds At Poona For Governor's Cup

Jockey Obaid Rides Three Winners In Fine Style

Bushboos Beats Jai Bhawani By A Head For Cup In Thrilling Finish

BY OUR RACING COORESPONDENT.)

A large contingent from Bombay made the journey to Poona on Saturday to witness the Governor's Cup, which marks the end of the season proper. It was perhaps the biggest crowd seen on Cup Day for many years. For most people however the sport proved expensive, no less than three rank outsiders turning up at odds that delighted only the fortunate few who backed them.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne drove to the Course in State, with the traditional pomp associated with this gala occasion. They were received by Mr. F. G. Travers, the Senior Steward of the W.I.T.C., who escorted them to the Special Box in the Member's Stand.

Obaid will have pleasurable recollections of the meeting as the crack Arab jockey, steered no less than three winners in dashing style.

Eucentaur Leads Whole Way.

A small field paraded for the Aga Khan's Cup and Taj Kasra absorbed the bulk of the betting. The son of Gay Crusader was sweating profusely and looked rather drawn in appearance. He was certainly at a ridiculous price considering his condition, which did not inspire confidence. Taj Kasra broke through the tapes bringing down Raffaele, who hung on to the reins very tenaciously, otherwise the favourite would have bolted round the course. When they were let go Bucentaur shot to the front, and retaining the advantage held off the determined challenge of Corcy to win by a head. Obaid received a great ovation on returning to scale for he displayed masterly horsemanship on a horse that needs strong handling.

Spectacular Win.

Twenty-one competitors took part in the Governor's Cup which also resulted in a thrilling finish between Bushboos and Jai Bhawani II. After Sarsam had cracked the pace the field was strung out and nearing the 2nd furlong post it locked as though the Kolhapur mare would romp home. W. McCarthy, the Australian lightweight put in a spectacular run on Bushboos, which enabled Mr. Taha's horse to beat Jai Bhawani II on the post, much to the surprise and annoyance of Forsyth. Lady Brabourne presented the trophy to Mr. A. R. Taha and congratulated the jockey and trainer.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh won the September Plate with his Australian colt Shaphir, who was backed down to 2 to 1 against. Graham instead of sitting still on the son of Drake, bustled the favourite along as though he were a scalded cat.

Turlogh cantered the Elgin Plate from Bright Nigger and Superlative, the favourite Hill Note dropping out of the contest when the race took a serious turn.

R. Bell managed to humour Atiyat Allah to win the Bedouin Plate (Div. II) from Riyad II and Grey King. The winner was so neglected that she paid Rs. 270|8 for Rs. 5.

Inconsistent Happy King.

A week ago Happy King failed miserably over an identical distance with Selby on the saddle, so it was not surprising to hear adverse comments on his success in the Bedouin Plate Div. III. The fluency of his victory yesterday puzzled students of form, but in Western India following the book is the shortest way to the bankruptcy court.

Vamos Atones.

Vamos came out from a position in the rear to capture the Aga Shamsuddin Plate. The race was notable for the wild swerve made by Whoopee in the straight when the son of Fantomas darted right across the course interfering with Heritage. An objection for crossing against the Kolhapur horse cost him third place.

Burgess demonstrated that he is in a class by himself as a sprinter at present by winning Div. I of the Bedouin Plate from Vershan and Funny Face with 9-7 in the saddle. Yawir Awar could not match the speed of Mr. Gem's horse and fell away in the straight.

The Daily Double on Atiyat Allah and Bushboos won Rs. 1,194 each for two lucky backers.

Good Service.

Messrs. Brandon's, the caterers dealt with the huge crowds on the course and in the trains in exemplary fashion. In spite of the tremendous rush everybody was served and no complaints were heard.

Incorrect Statement.

The statement made in an evening contemporary that Jockey E. J. Howell has been granted a licence to ride again in Western India, is incorrect. Howell has only been granted a clearance to enable him to ride in Australia.

1st Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING, 8-5, Selby 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's MAARIB, 7-9, W. Mcarthy 2
Mr. Arnold's WAZIR PASHA, 8-11, C. Hoyat 3
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s ARAB FLAG, 7-13, Dillon .. 4

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, 3|4 length.

Time:—1 min. 21-2|5 secs.

Not Run:—Al Ghazi 8-6.

Favourite: Maharani.

Tote paid Rs. 77-8 for win and Rs. 24-8, Rs. 90 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

2nd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. R. Bence's ATIYAT ALLAH, 7-6, Bell 1
Mr. M. Dhalla's RIYAD II, 8-5, Northmore 2
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab's GREY KING, 7-4, Evans 3
Mrs. D. Rozario's BIBIJAN, 8-6, Brace 4

Won by short head, 1|2 length, head.

Time: 1 min. 22-1|5 secs.

Not Run: Ranger 8-5.

Winner trained by Owner.

Favourite: Hush Hush.

Tote paid for win Rs. 270-8; Rs. 51-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

At the start of the race Nasib al Zaman threw off her jockey and took no further part in ti.

3rd Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

TURLOGH (Obaid) 1
BRIGHT NIGGER (Rafaele) .. 2
SUPERLATIVE (Brace) 3
GREEK GLEN (Selby) 4

Won by 3 lengths, short head and a neck.

Time: 1min. 55secs.

Not run: Alienist 9-2; Young Bachelor 8-5 and Pratap Sinha 7-0.

Tote paid for win Rs. 19-8; Rs. 10-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Winner trained by: G. Essajee.

4th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 7-11 Braham 1
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-8 Brace 2
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s DRAUGHTSMAN 8-8 Dillon 3
Mr. Gem's BULAND 9-4 Obaid 4

Not Run:—Iran 7-11.

Won by 2 lengths, short-head, and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time:—2mins. 8-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, and Rs. 8; Rs. 10 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

5th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1|2 miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C. S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 12,750 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1750.

Terms for horses W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs.

Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR 8-7 Obaid 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's CORCY 8-7 Stead 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's GLENALMOND 9-0 Northmore 3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's BRAY BEAU 9-0 Thompson 4

All Ran.

Won by head, 5 lengths, short-head.

Time:—2mins. 34-1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, and Rs. 8-8; Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

6th Race: 5-15 p. m

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance R. C. & Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000 A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. A. R. Taha's BUSHBOOS 7-9 W. McCarthy 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's JAI BHAWANI II 7-13 cd. 8-0 Forsyth 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-11 Harding 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SARSAM 7-13 Brace 4

All Ran.

Won by head, 2 lengths, and 2 lengths.

Time:—3mins. 5-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 150-8 for win, and Rs. 34; Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 42-8 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom.

7th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. J. Crawford's VAMOS 8-7 Walker 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 8-11 C. Hoyt 2
Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 6-12 cd. 7-0 J. O'Neal 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHOOPEE 7-4 Bhimrao 4

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 8; Rs. 9 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

8th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE (Div. I). —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Gem's BURGESS 9-7 Obaid 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-4 Selby 2
Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE 7-13 Brace 3
Mr. S. M. Khemara's WATCHMAKER 8-6 Evans 4

Not Run:—White Flower 7-13; Tennyson 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 31-8 for win, and Rs. 19-8; Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

Shivaji Mogaveera Cup Tournament Draw

The S. K. S. A. will be conducting from this year the above Football Tournament donated by Mr Shivaji Karkera through the Mogaveera Sports Club. 19 Teams have entered for the above Cup. The Tournament commences on the Marine Lines Maidan on 23rd inst. The matches will be played on Sunday and Holiday at 4-15 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

The following is the draw:—

TOP HALF

The Mogaveera Sports Club, "B" vs. The Young Mogaveera S. F., "A"

The Kanara Bros Union, "B" vs The Kanara Young Footballers "B"

The Mogaveera Sports Club, "A" vs. The Kanara Young Footballers "B"

The Mogaveera Sports Club, "C" vs The Coung India F.C., "A"

The Kanara Brothers Union, "A" vs The Vidyadaini Sports Club, "B"

BOTTOM HALF

The Shri-Krishna F.C. "A" vs. The Young India F.C., "B"

The Shri-Krishna F.C., "B" vs. The Vidyadaini Sports Club., "A"

The Rangers Maruthi F.C., "A" vs. The Kanara Young Foot-ballers "A"

The Thavlava Union F.C "A" vs The Young Mogaveera S.F., "B"

The Kanara United F.C., "A" vs. Winners of the first match.

Europeans Dismissed For 99 Runs

Muslims Knock Up 194 For 5 In Sind Pentangular Cricket, Abbas Khan Making 99 (Not Out)

KARACHI, Sept. 22.

The third round of the Sind Cricket Pentangular commenced to-day between Mahomedans and Europeans.

The following are the respective teams; Gulam Mahomed (Captain), Mahomed Ibrahim, Abdul Khaliq, Abdul Aziz, Abbas-Khan, Yusuf Lanewalla, Zakaullah Sajan, Fateh Mahomed, Mahamed Jaffer and Taj Mahomed. Europeans: Horrocks (Captain), Blackney, Peveler Young Humphreys Syrett Gerrity, Methver, Black, Burke and Coaker

The Mahomedan skipper lost the toss Europeans sending Peveler and Murke to face the bowling of Gulam Mahomed and Lanewalla. There was a subdued start both the players taking no violent liberties with the bowlers. (Fifteen) minute after the start the first decade was telegraphed. Rapid changes in bowling had no effect. Peveler with a brilliant legglide sent up 20 after 40 minutes' play. Gulam Mahomed placed a cordon of players close around the wicket tying up the batsmen. Within one hour Europeans lost four batsmen.

Burke yielded an easy catch to Lanewalla off Mahomed Ibrahim, (21-1-7) Gerrity the incoming batsman did not stay long being brilliantly held by Sajan off Gulam Mahamed (35-2-9).

Mahomed's Success

The Peveler-Blackhey partnership stemmed the rot but Gulam Mahomed scored another triumph. He succeeded by disposing of Peveler who was brilliantly held by Abdul Khalik at cover-point. Peveler was at the clease for 75 minutes, contributing an invaluable 15 all coming from singles.

After 100 minutes' play 50 was signalled when Gulam Mahomed made a successful appeal against Blackhey (54-4-3). Syrett and Humphreys indulged in bright hitting. The Syrett-Humphreys partnership which provided a purple patch was separated before lunch interval, Syrett being held in the slips by Mahomed Ibrahim off Sajan (71-5-18). Included in Syrett's 18 was a single four. Humphreys and Horrocks carried on till lunch when the score was 73 for 5, Humphreys batting 3, Horrocks 2, extras 16.

The restart after the lunch was equally sensational, Europeans losing the rest on the wickets within 45 minutes. Horrocks was caught by Mahomed Ibrahim off the third ball of Gulam Mahomed without any addition to his runs (73—6—2). Humphreys soon followed him to the tent. (77—7—7). Coaker got a life when he was missed in the slips, but did not survive long, being clean-bowled by Mahomed Ibrahim (89—8). Methven, the next batsman was dismissed for a duck (94—9—0). The last player Young scored 2, and the innings closed for 99.

Muslim Innings

Mahomedans made a sedate start, with Abdulaziz and Tajmahomed. The opening pair was separated at 4-10, Tajmahomed playing in a ball from Humphreys (25—1—12). Gulam Mahomed filled the vacancy and a bright of spell batting ensued.

A timely change in bowling produced immediate effect, Aziz being caught behind the wicket, off Burke (36—2—15). In a stay of 75 minutes Aziz broke the backbone of the European attack.

The wicket-keeper claimed another wicket in dismissing Abdul Khalik, off Horrocks (68—3—13).

The European total was passed at 5-35, after 105 minutes' batting. The European bowling was severely slammed by Zakaullah and Abbas Khan. The former's aggressive innings terminated at 123, when mis-timing a stroke he yielded a catch to Horrocks, off Methven (123—4—28). He sent the ball six times to the ropes.

Abbas Khan lashing out freely passed his individual fifty and pulled a longhop to leg for a six.

At 92, Abbas Khan skied a ball which was dropped. When his individual score was 99 and the total 194 stumps were drawn for the day, Sajan and Abbas Khan remaining unbeaten.

Rovers Cup Football

Colaba Gunners Win Meritorious Victory

JUBBULPORE BRIGADE DEFEATED BY A SOLITARY GOAL

The encounter between the 14th Heavy Battery from Colaba, the Harwood League Champions and the 15th Field Brigade from Jubbulpur, on Saturday was of a thrilling character. Both the teams being evenly balanced, the battle was fought most keenly from beginning to end, and the visitors lost by the smallest of margins. It must be said to the credit of the Field Brigade that they had really scored an equaliser. But the referee disallowed it rather unjustifiably—as he thought that the scorer was in an offside position.

The game was replete with thrilling episodes and exciting moments, and both the goals had their fair share of bombardments. Ultimately the local forwards proved more enterprising than their opponents and Cockburn scored the winning goal in a spectacular fashion.

THE RESULT

14th Heavy Battery 1 goal.
15th Field Brigade Nil.

THE TEAMS

14th Heavy Battery: Williams; Thomas and Fagg; Scobble, Welton and Collins; Roarke, Power, Cockburn, Wilson and Havelot.

15th Field Brigade: Preece, Robson and Bodworth; Scott, Roper and Bayle; Whitehouse, Glover, Gabbitass, Fielde and Waller.

Referee: Mr. Ridley.

NO EMPLOYMENT IN MALAYA

Agent Warns Intending Emigrants

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

A press Communique says that the Agent to the Government of India in Malaya has reported that several educated Indians are going over to Malaya in search of employment and are seeking the help of the Agency.

It is impossible to find them jobs nor is it possible to repatriate them. Intending emigrants of this class are, therefore, warned against the risk they run by proceeding to Malaya at present in search of employment in the absence of definite engagements obtained prior to their departure from India.—A. P.

SIR D. ROSS LEAVES FOR TEHERAN

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir Denison Ross left to-day for Teheran to represent British Islamic scholarship at the millenial celebrations of the birth of the poet Firdausi.

HARIJANS AND SERVICES

Lucknow Depressed Class League's Demand

LUCKNOW. Sept. 22.

A resolution protesting against the Government not fixing any percentage in the services for the Depressed Classs and requesting them to reconsider their decision was passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Lucknow Depressed Classes League.

By another resolution the meeting requested the Education Department of the U.P. Government to take early steps to give practical shape to the decisions reached, at the Bareilly Depressed Classes Education Board after consulting the Executive Committee of the League.

The meeting recommended the name of Mr. Ramprasad Tamta, of Almora for nomination by the Government to the Assembly.—A. P.

SATYAMURTI'S ASSURANCE TO ANGLO-INDIANS

Congress Is Pledged To Protect Reasonable Rights Of All Minorities

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"You will have to make up your quarrels with us in this country. The British will not be here to protect your interests. I ask you to trust your own countrymen better than foreigners, although they are British."

In these striking words Mr. S. Satyamurti, the Congress nominee for the Assembly from the Madras City Constituency, addressed a crowded meeting of the Anglo-Indians on the evening of September 19, which was specially convened to hear the rival candidates for the Assembly elections on the same platform.

"I ask you for no vote, and I will ask you for no vote," he declared, "except on the merits of the case, and it is because I feel that the Anglo-Indian community is intelligent enough and educated enough to discern the right from the wrong that I have ventured to offer to appeal to you of my case."

MINORITIES NEED HAVE NO FEAR.

Mr. Satyamurti next expounded the Congress ideal of independence and the programme of the Congress in the Legislature. Incidentally, he referred to the Congress attitude towards the minorities, and said that the Anglo-Indians need have no fear as to their future under the Congress regime. Their culture and language would all be protected as belonging to the minorities. No disability shall attach to any citizen by reason of his or her religion. The Congress, therefore, stood pledged to protect the rights,—the reasonable rights,—of all the minorities.

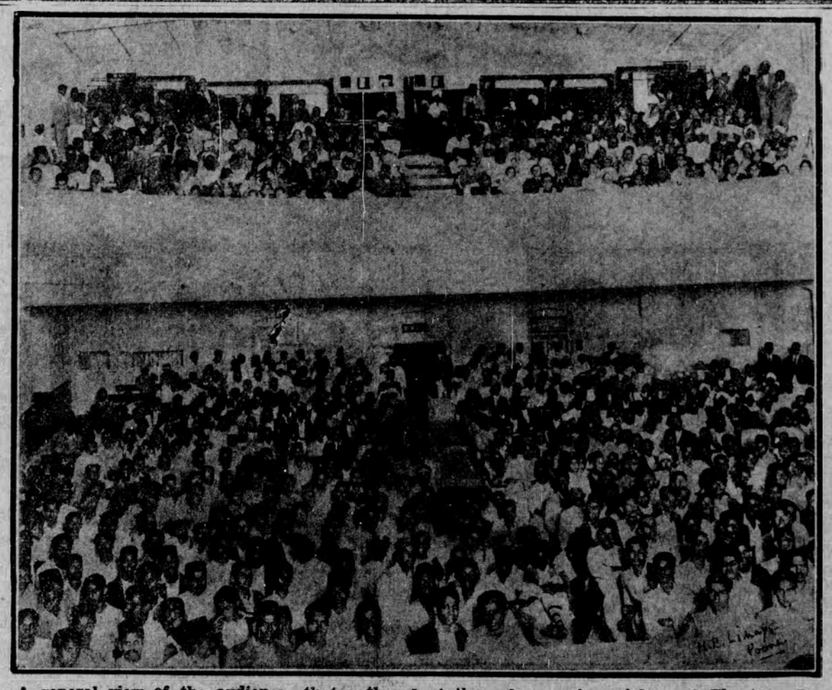
"As to the future of the Anglo-Indians, their future is the future of their fellow-countrymen. That is bound up with the economic and industrial advancement of this country on which the heart of the Congress is set. It is, therefore, wise for the Anglo-Indians to look forward and work for a future where there will be prosperity and industrial advancement in this country, which will guarantee jobs for the aspirations of all communities."

WHITE PAPER, UNWORKABLE.

"When we go to the Legislative Assembly," said Mr. Satyamurti, "we will reject the White Paper. The White Paper is financially unworkable. There are provisions in it which will make this country poor. The Federation proposed is unheard of in history. But I want to say this that when we say that we reject the White Paper, we do not mean the boycott of the Legislatures. We want a Constituent Assembly to decide the future constitution of India. The Congress says we shall get the Constituent Assembly on the widest possible franchise if not adult franchise, including all minorities and all communities. That Assembly is not going to be summoned by revolution, but by the consent of the Government on whom we hope to bring pressure. What can be more democratic and reasonable than this?

INDIA WILL BE FREE.

"I stand before you to-day as the representative of the Indian National Congress. I ask the Anglo-Indian community to rise above all personal considerations. Look into the past and future of India. She was not always governed by others. She will be once more free. It does not mean that Britain is her enemy. I hope the Congress hopes and Gandhiji hopes, that Britain and India should be friends. We claim to be those who want to check violence and obtain real power of self-government in order that the teeming millions, including the Anglo-Indians might live in contentment and prosperity as free men and women. In the name of the great virtues of this great Anglo-Indian community under the distinct assurance given not only by me but by the Indian National Congress that the interests of the Anglo-Indians are safe in my hands and at the hands of the Congress. I ask you you to vote for me and if you do vote for me, three years hence you will have nothing to regret."—United Press.



A general view of the audien ce that gathered at the gala ope ning night of Theatre De Luxe, Prabhat Talkies, at Poo na.

Why Jawaharlal Was Sent Back To Jail

BOMBAY AND U. P. GOVTS. NOT AGAINST RELEASE

The Allahabad correspondent of the "National Call" writes:—

Further light has now been thrown on the incidents connected with Pundit Jawaharlal's release and re-arrest following his wife's illness.

According to reports now available when Mr. Nehru was released temporarily last month to see his ailing wife, the United Provinces Government advised the Government of India to remit the remainder of the term of his imprisonment.

It was felt that if Mr. Nehru had been released altogether, he would resume the office of the general secretary of the Indian National Congress and as such would go to Bombay to stay there for some time in connection with the coming session of the Indian National Congress, Bombay being supposed to be a centre of the socialists and communists. Government of India, it is thought, inquired from the Bombay Government if it had any objection to the release of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

The story under report states that the Bombay Government claimed to have the situation at Bombay completely under control, and therefore, did not oppose Mr. Nehru's release.

Yet Mr. Nehru's sentence was not remitted and he was sent back to jail. What occurred during this supposed correspondence between the Governments of United Provinces, India and Bombay, which led to the re-incarceration of Mr. Nehru is not known. That something had occurred is presumed from the reported order of the Government to send back Mr. Nehru to jail 'immediately'.

Hope is now being entertained in some political circles that Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru may be released in the month of November next, after the session of the Indian National Congress Mr. Nehru being perhaps the only prominent Congress leader, who is still in jail.

KILLED WHILE CLEANING CLOTHES

Two Women In Petrol Explosion

Beware how you clean your clothes!

How two women lost their lives in an explosion while cleaning clothing with petrol was described at a Hammersmith inquest recently on Lilian Gant (36), Ormonde-gate, Chelsea, and Ethel Bishop (44), Ifield-road, West Brompton.

The women were using the petrol in a small area at Ormonde-gate outside a kitchen in which there was a lighted boiler. There was a double explosion.

Frank Walton, an L.C.C. inspector, said a large amount of petrol vapour must have flown under the kitchen door and been set alight by the stove.

The deputy-coroner, recording a verdict of accidental death, said that petrol cleaning should be done out of doors.

The Royal Wedding

LONDON, September 22.

The wedding of Prince George and Princess Marina will probably be followed by a short service according to the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church to be held in the room of the Buckingham Palace. The date of the wedding was chosen after long discussions. It is understood that in view of the Duke of Gloucester's absence in Australia the question of postponing the wedding till spring was considered, but Prince George and Princess Marina both dislike the idea of a long engagement and the fact that King's Silver Jubilee would be celebrated in May was another factor in the decision. Details of the wedding are not yet settled, but it is practically certain that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York will be present.

It is expected that Princess Elizabeth will be the bridesmaid. Their Majesties will drive in full state to Westminster Abbey. Prince George will drive separately with his bestman, probably, Prince of Wales and Princess Marina will go to the Abbey in a third procession, with her parents.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER GETS 2 YEARS

Attack On Police Party And Its Sequel

MULTAN, Sept. 21.

Judgment was pronounced today in the case against Syed Saifuddin Shah (Municipal Commissioner, Multan) and a number of other Mohammedans arisng out of an attack alleged to have been made by the accused on a police party who had been detailed to guard a wheat crop in dispute.

The police party on that occasion was compelled to open fire in self-defence. Syed Saifuddin Shah was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and 19 others to various terms from one to two years.—A. P.

PLAGUE VIRULENT IN UMERKHED

NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

Information has been received here that plague is prevalent in virulent form in the small town of Umerkhed in Yeotmal District, Berar. Twenty-seven persons succumbed to the disease in that town in one week, according to an official report available today.

The present situation is so serious that the Government have found it necessary to arm its officers with special powers in order effectively to combat the epidemic which now threatens the whole of Yeotmal District.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY V. POONA DISTRICT

The following members are elected to represent the Bombay City in their match against the Poona District to be played on the Deccan Gymkhana Ground, Poona on Sept. 28 29 and 30.

1. Mr. L. P. Jai (Capt.); 2. Mr. H. N. Contractor; 3. Mr. D. D. Hindleker; 4. Mr. G. Richards; 5. Mr. D. S. Talpade; 6. Mr. Heptulla; 7. Mr. D. Havewalla; 8. Mr. P. J. Chury; 9. Mr. R. R. Wadkar; 10. Mr. Surti; 11. Mr. J. Wadia and 12. Mr. R. J. Gharat.

UMPIRES:—Mr. Vali Ahmed and Mr. Sumant R. Desai.

The team will leave Victoria Terminus by the Poona Mail at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday.

"CONGRESS GREATER THAN MAHATMA"

(Continued from page 5.)

included a demand for adult suffrage on a functional basis in the future Indian State, thus basing a citizen's right to vote on his capacity to labour. But according to Gandhiji a man who has worked for ten hours in a factory for the benefit of the capitalist has not laboured enough to deserve a vote and must add another half hour's labour at the Charkha for the benefit of the country. With such a conception of a "Labour Franchise" we cannot agree.

TO MORE DISHONESTY?

Gandhiji's second suggestion is for the stricter enforcement of the Clause requiring habitual wearing of khaddar. That Clause and the manner in which it has worked have already led to more dishonesty in Congress elections than any other single factor. If on the other hand it is honestly enforced, it will keep out of the Congress all those who cannot afford khaddar as their habitual dress and the Congress will become a purely middle-class organisation.

The third amendment which Gandhiji proposes to move is to substitute the words "truthful and non-violent means" for the words "legitimate and peaceful means" in the Congress creed.

Nobody will object to the desirability of adhering to certain ethical standards in the course of our struggle for freedom, but when one looks at the reasons advanced by Gandhiji for the change one is inclined to ask whither the Congress is drifting.

"I have entered political life in pursuit of this search (for truth)", says the Mahatma. "I say that this search necessarily includes Complete Independence and many other things which may be part of Truth."

Having said that, Gandhiji very rightly proceeds to observe:—

"I have begun to doubt if all Congressmen understand the same thing by the expressions Complete Independence."

WHAT IS CONGRESS?

In fact there is cause for more than a mere doubt. As with Complete Independence, so too with Truth. It is a relative term and means different things to different people. To us it seems that Truth, if it means anything at all in a political contest, must mean the freedom of our country and the liberation of the masses of our people from all exploitation.

Gandhiji's statement has in fact raised the fundamental question: What is the Indian National Congress? And for what is it striving?

Is it a mass organisation striving for the political liberation of this nation from alien rule, or is it a spiritual sect with a leader who says: "Satya or Truth is my God" and following that leader in a search for Truth which he "cannot suspend for anything in this world or another"?

A POLITICAL ORGANISATION

If the Congress is not to renounce its leadership of the struggle for National Independence against British Imperialism, there can be only one answer to this question and that is that the Congress will remain a political organisation and will refuse to be drawn into ethical or metaphysical abstractions.

The fourth amendment suggested by Gandhiji, that for restricting the number of delegates to the Congress session to 1,000, is merely one of constitutional machinery, and considered by itself there is something to be said for it. But taken in conjunction with the preceding amendments, it justifies the fear that, by depriving minorities of adequate representation. It may serve as an instrument for enthroning in the Congress a dictatorship of expert spinners and searchers after Truth.

"BETTER DEMOCRATS"

Mahatma Gandhi claims to be a democrat. Members of the Congress Socialist movement feel, however, that they are to their ideology, so too they are prepared to be in opposition in what they like him, recognise to be "the most powerful and the most representative organisation in the country". And just as they accept the majority verdict and are prepared to await the conversion of the majority of Congressmen to their ideology, so too they would appeal to Gandhiji to accept the majority decision, whether or not it is palatable to him.

If, however, Gandhiji adheres to his ultimatum, the duty of all those who are out to get Independence is to reject Gandhiji's undemocratic demands at the risk of losing his valuable leadership for the time being. The Congress is greater than even Mahatma Gandhi".

POONA'S NEW CINEMA

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 22.

Poona society was busy last night when the Theatre De Luxe, Prabhat Talkies, was opened by Principal P. K. Atre. Laxmi Theatre, the theatre under the direction of India Theatres was all ablaze with neon and search lights. The word "Prabhat" was in neon and neon tubing in pale blue was used for decorative purposes. The colour and lighting put no strain on the eyes and added to the gaiety of the scene.

The simple, though beautiful neon set-piece on the top of the theatre was one of the most ambitious piece of neon decoration seen in the city.

At the main gate the proprietors of India Theatres received the guests while in the theatre, Sardar Kibe, Baburao Pai and Mr. Kulkarni were also busy receiving the guests of honour.

The picture chosen for the gala opening night was "Love Me Tonight" featuring Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald.

During the interval Principal Atre spoke a few words and declared the theatre open and Mr. Gadre thanked the Poona Cinefans for having attended the show in great number.

Refreshments were then served and the gathering came to an end with a word of congratulations to the able directions of India Theatres.

Benares, Sept. 21.—The inmates of Gandhi Ashram, Benares, are busy making arrangements for the sale of Khadi on the occasion of the celebration of the 66th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which comes in this month.

FOX

at the Wellington this week.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

"Shri Shakti Movietone" Started In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar and the active co-operation of Shah Govardhan Lal Kabra of Kuchaman, a very wealthy and influential banker and Jagirdar of Jodhpur State, who is well-known for his progressive views, a cine company has been started under the name of "Shri Shakti Movietone," for the promotion and development of Indian film industry.

The special features of the company would be to give impetus to amateur society of girls and youths coming from respectable families, and of high social position.—United Press.

REICHSBANK NOT TO PAY DIVIDEND

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

In view of the precarious foreign currency position the Reichs bank has decided not to pay the interim dividend on October 1, as it will not be in a position to transfer the dividends to the foreign stock-holders.—Reuter.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

Fee Of Rs. 25 For Admission

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee met at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening. The Committee decided to fix Rs 25|- as admission fee to the Subjects Committee Pandal.

Stalls will be let at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar on payment of Rs 50 each.

The Committee decided to give by auction four big refreshment stalls, and considered the budget estimates submitted by the various sub-Committees and accepted them.

Mr. G. Vishwanath, the secretary of the General Purposes Sub-Committee has withdrawn his resignation.

The audited accounts of the Reception Committee upto 31st August were also passed by the Working Committee.

CONGRESS CADETS BUSY

Co-operate With Harijan Mala

Congress volunteers undergoing training in 'D' Ward, most of whom are college students, had a practical demonstration in crowd-control. They regulated and guided the Harijan Ganesh Utsava procession from Grant Road to Chowpatty. The Balabhim Vyayam Shala members (Harijans) gave a demonstration in lathi sword-fight, etc. A Harijan band was in attendance.

Band Corps Training Class

The training class for those who have been admitted after medical examination for the Band Corps of the Volunteer Corps will be opened to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jain Vyayamshala (Madhav Baug). All those who have been admitted into the Corps are required to be present at the above place at 7-50 p.m. (S.T.)

The medical examination of those applicants to the Band Corps who have not been medically examined will take place at the premises of the Jain Vyayamshala to-day (Sunday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

All those who have sent in their applications are required to be present at the place punctually.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will perform the opening ceremony.

General Route March

There will be a general route march of officers and cadets under training of the Volunteer Force of the Reception Committee on Sunday, (to-day) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.). The route march will begin from C. P. Tank, Ram Baug, and all the volunteers and officers under training are required to be present at C. P. Tank at 6-20 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

The route covered will be:—

From C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, Girgaum Road, Charni Road, Grant Road and Lamington Road and will reach the Congress House, and then disperse.

WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCERS

Conference In New York

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Copper should benefit considerably by the news of the meeting of the International Conference of world's producers which is likely to be held in New York sometime in October with the object of introducing some form of restriction.

It is pointed out however that satisfactory results are only likely to be obtained if producers other than American can reach a complete agreement with each other before New York discussions.

Reuter understands that efforts in this direction are being made but negotiations are bound to be protracted owing to the difficulty of reaching unanimity of the plan of action. Consequently London circles do not anticipate the New York meeting before the end of October when the principal bone of contention will be the question of the American non-Blue Eagle copper which at present is dumped extensively in Europe.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE

Imports Exceed Exports

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.

There has been a decrease of 3,755 million francs in France's foreign trade in the first eight months of 1934 compared with the corresponding period of 1933. Imports totalled 16,000 million francs and exports 11,541 million.

WHEAT SITUATION ENCOURAGING

Says Minister Of Agriculture

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Sept. 22.

The Minister of Agriculture at a meeting to-day at Rambouillet gave an encouraging picture of the wheat situation and stated that last year's stocks are being disposed of satisfactorily while large portion of the 1934 harvest is being warehoused. Its sale is prohibited pending liquidation of 1933 crop

British Gunboat Runs Ashore

(Special Cable.)

HONGKONG, Sept. 22.

The British river gunboat Robin, built only last year, is hard ashore, badly holed, on the West River, since Friday morning. No casualties are reported. Two other British gunboats are standing by.

CAR THEFTS IN CITY.

With reference to the theft of two motor cars in the city, it is now reported that the second car was also found on Saturday evening and restored to the owner.

(Earlier report on page 16.)

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League and several other institutions a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the Government policy towards Communism. Mr. S. S. Batliwala will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Mirajkar, Joglekar, Lele Narvane, Lalji Pendse and Purshotam Tricumdas.

THE IDEALIST OF CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

Everybody seems to be dissatisfied these days, because so much political verbiage bears so little fruit. The friend you meet at the corner of Charni Road Junction looks melancholy. He was an idealist till the other day, and he is still one, but he seems to be disappointed. He is a sincere fellow. He has been attending meetings, where men like him meet to make the world happier for mankind. He is keen on conferences, committees, and debates where idealism in varied degrees of disillusionment and formation creates programmes and plans to make the world safe and healthy, to make men free, to make the city and villages and all the lanes and sunny dusty roads safe for liberty.

His idea is that not only the Congress House, but all the houses round about, all the ten thousand homes overlooking the streets must feel the glow and warmth of the committee rooms. He does not want to talk, he is tired of talking, because life abounds round him untouched by his verbiage, and men live and die and funerals pass by, a trail of death-dirge through living crowds of men, while the long drawn out debates, in spite of their undoubted warmth and sincerity, produce inadequate results. You cannot question their idealism, sincere men, pyramids of conversation.

"LET US ACT"

He goes about dissatisfied because he knows that action and action only brings happiness to man. He wants to join up, his mind and body with something that works—because work is happiness,—even as a small cog-wheel in a machine. He has had enough of talk, it is waste of steam. He wants to catch hold of his fellowmen, the material of verbiage and tell them in as few words as possible to join up: "Fellow brothers, let us act. We have ten million limitations: this is neither a stage nor a political platform, nor a committee room. We are on God's highway—Charni Road Junction. While politicians and their masters the profiteers and bunkum philanthropists and egoists (like ourselves) and propagandists are talking and still talking, let us act. We are all suffering from a nausea of words, redundant words, let us join hands and for God's sake do something. Eat more varied vitamins, breathe fresh air, and act, not for that unknown impersonal thing called humanity, but for yourself, if not for your neighbour whom you probably do not like, at least for your friend living opposite to you, for people of flesh and blood, who come to you on Sundays or when you are ill; do something for your parents for your little child, who had slight fever yesterday. We are not free from conceit, we all are self-satisfied, we all look it, but let us, for a short time, sacrifice this luxury, this desire to outshine our neighbour, this rivalry in patriotism, this craving for the front-seat and the front-bench and do something! Let the laurels, let the headlines, let the white light of publicity shine on others, let us act without the burden of conceit."

He wanted to say all that, not in so many words, but in a few compact phrases, in tabloid form. His fingers itched to catch hold of his fellowmen, to glue himself with them. He realised the difficulty of the task. The crowd looked so impersonal, composed of self-centred human units, kings of flats, masters in their own homes, every third man a father, head of his family, carrying on life's great adventure, not a mere anaemic browser into Rousseau's sentimental pages, or a fourth-rate parasite of a first-rate statesman or a mere back-bencher of a cabal or a cabinet, where principles are overshadowed by personalities.

LIFE'S GRIM REALITIES.

But here is reality, this is Charni Road Junction, and people do not seem to worry about him. They are all immersed in their own affairs. Life in its varied aspects seethed and flowed around him, at this crowded conflux of a big city. He was overwhelmed, and this was one part of Bombay, one city of this great sub-continent. To our friend, who has just come after a political discussion with his friends, tired with the overflow of verbiage, this little spot of India presents a problem. This smug citizenship, the cruel telling realities of life, a babel of haggling sounds, housewives buying for the evening dinner, fathers buying sweets for children, how were these men and women touched or vivified, or sublimated by his political talks? The solidity of it all brought out in relief the academic impersonality of the debating or the committee-room—the discussions seemed vague, detached. He thought of his Secretary, the overweening desire to serve, the petty jealousies which flesh is heir to, the chorus of suggestions and this practical mundane world where life's grim realities are worked out. The green vegetable stalls all shades of green, the fruit vendors with fruits for ceremonies for the dead and flowers for the gay and for dark hair, a world of sound and colour, shabby, joyful, bedraggled, neat, brisk, loud with an odour of rotting fruits, with the smell of "chameli" or "mogra," triumphing through, like the Love of God. He felt the burden of it all, saw the ridicule and humour of his colossal egotism—and yet he could see that politics must touch these people at all points and not pass away in perfervid, intermittent, staccato discussions. He became reminiscent and thought of his colleagues, honest men, enthusiastic and sincere behind their egotisms, with the inevitable proportion of self-seekers. He thought of them led into contradictions by the limitations of the moment, while his countrymen, unconscious or semi-conscious of the stigma of bondage, were buying and selling vegetable and fruit including, of course, grapes, dark and green grapes from beyond the hills.

NO NEED FOR DESPONDENCY.

He thought of maps, maps of cities, of villages, economic maps, trade maps, maps illustrating all the exports and imports, maps of mineral products. Life had to be mapped out in plans—5-year plans, caught hold of in spots like the Charni Road Junction and wedded to politics. It's no use getting despondent over the Niagaras of Verbiage. No! The sun which is dropping behind Malabar Hill is not dropping like a human head from the guillotine as Hugo would have said, but it is setting after having done its day's work, in all the glory that was Solomon's. It will rise again. Well, he will go over the bridge to see it setting and breathe fresh air, wishing, almost praying, that the discordant elements, who were speaking and speaking to divergent ends, in spite of one goal in view, would realise that politics was not a mere egotistical stage-craft, but that its Life Force was in the homes and happiness of these men who were walking along with him in a thousand gaits to their varied destinations.

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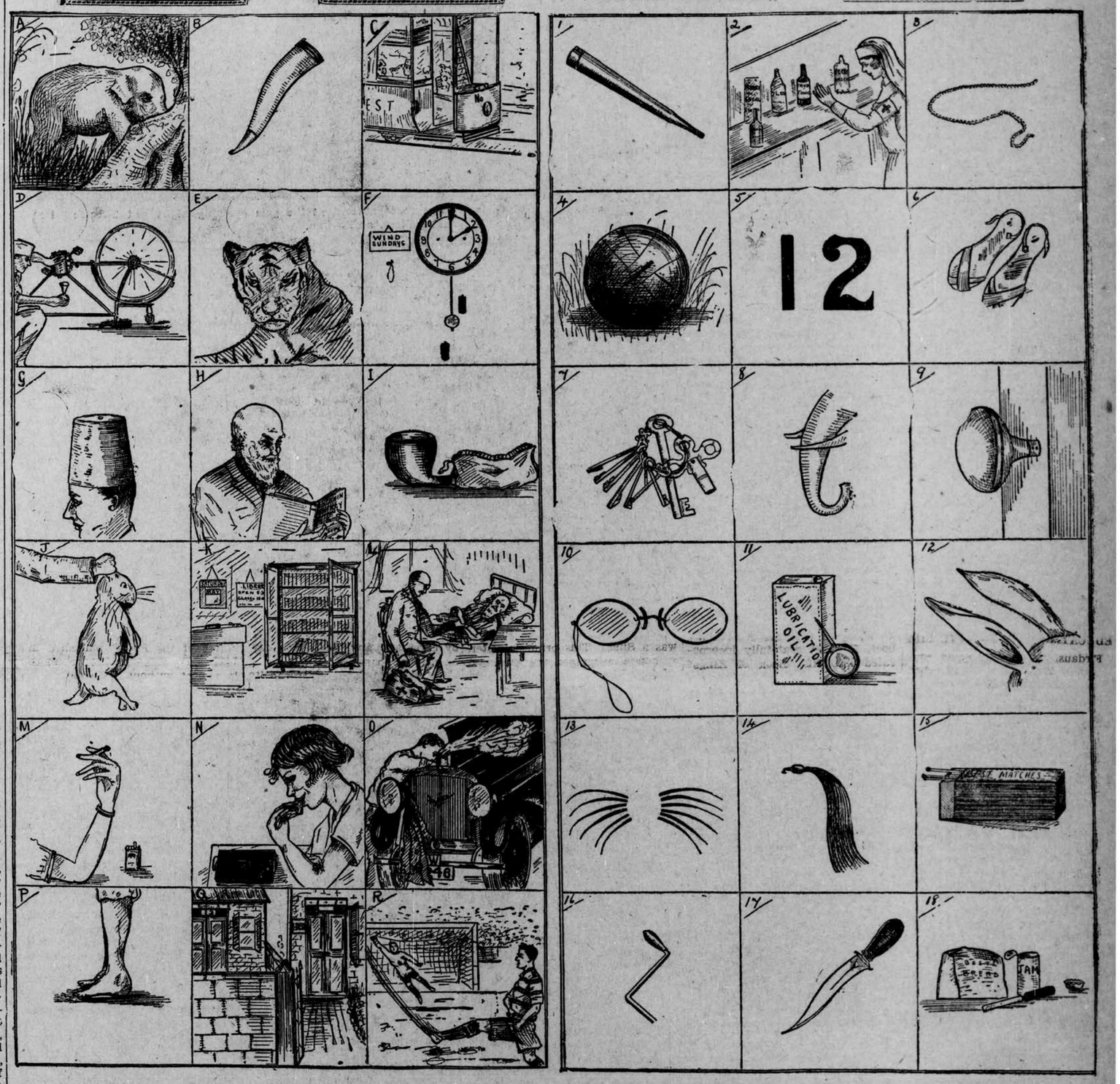
WHAT IS MISSING

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C: - - - - Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 - - - - provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing yart. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustration Right
A	8	J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

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Closing Date 26th Sept.

FIRDAUSI

Immortal Bard Of Persia

BY—"RECLUSE"

(For the first time in the history of modern Persia, thanks to the benign and enlightened rule of H. I. M. Rezashah Pehlavi, the Persians are going to celebrate the birth-day anniversary of their great epic poet Firdausi, who was born one thousand years ago. In the following article the author gives an interesting account of the poet's life.)

ABU'L QASIM FIRDAUSI, the Homer of Persia, was born in Tus, the early capital of Khurassan, in 935 A.D. He was the son of Ishaq bin Sharaf, a gardener on an estate which belonged to the Governor of Tus. This estate was known as 'Firdaus" or "Paradise," when the poet derived his nom-de-plume of "Firdausi," which means "a man of Paradise," or simply a "gardener."

HIS FATHER'S DREAM

It is recorded that on the day of Firdausi's birth his father had a dream in which the little child appeared to him as standing on the balcony of his house and shouting to some persons he could not see, but who at once seemed to answer the child's call

Those were the days when people believed in dreams and visions, and Firdausi's father immediately consulted Shaikh Najib-ud-Din, an oneirocritic of honourable name, who interpreted the dream as signifying that the infant was destined to be a great poet.

There is something that sounds like Eastern exaggeration in the nature of this rather strange dream and its significance, but the universal fame of the poet's "Shah Nameh" or the "Book of Kings" fully justifies the prediction.

EDUCATION AND PRIVATE LIFE

Firdausi received a sound education at an early age, and when he became perfect in Ancient History, Literature and Poetry, his sole pleasure was to sit beside the stream that ran through the garden and compose verses.

We know very little of his private life. According to the "Chahar Maqala," the most ancient source of our information, Firdausi owned some property and lived on its rents. He was married and had a kind and devoted daughter who survived him. From a certain passage in his poem it appears that he also had a son, whose premature death he mourns in pathetic strains.

THE "SHAH NAMEH"

Firdausi, unlike most other Persian poets, did not write love songs or amorous ditties. His was to be a nobler theme. He had pure Iranian blood running in his veins, the in-born fire of patriotism, though long subdued by the Arab sway, was still smouldering in his breast, and tinged as he was with the feeling of racial pride, he decided to chronicle, in heroic verse, his ancestors' deeds of valour and chivalry, and thereby recall to the memory of the Persians their greatness in the ages past.

He fully succeeded in achieving his object. His "Shah Nameh' stands alone as the greatest national Epic, and its influence has lasted on to the present century. It contains the history of Persia from the reign of the first king to the death of the last monarch of the Sassanian race. As a history, the poem is not of much value, but the eloquence of its verse is simply marvellous. He wrote in the purest Persian dialect, avoiding as far as possible all Arabic expressions. The cadence and harmony of his poem are such that verse after verse glides on like a gently flowing stream.

HIS PREDECESSOR

Firdausi was not the first to conceive the idea of embodying in immortal verse the mythological history of his country. Daqiqi, his predecessor in Epic Poetry, who had a warm corner in his heart for the old Fire-worshipping Faith of Persia, had first undertaken the task. But he had hardly composed a thousand couplets when he fell a victim to a Turkoman's dagger. Firdausi himself tells us how the spirit of dead Daqiqi visited him in a dream and advised him to go on with the work. With due acknowledgments to the unfortunate poet, Firdausi gratefully incorporated into his "Book of Kings" the thousand verses of Daqiqi.

AT THE COURT OF GHAZNI

King Mahmud of Ghazni (997-1030 A.D.), son of Sabaqtegin, a Turkish slave, was an enlightened patron of poets, and his liberality drew the great Firdausi to his court. When he came to Ghazni he was confronted with Unsuri, Asjadi and Farrukhi, the three court poets of Mahmud and won their hearts by a clever piece of impromptu versification. Each of the court poets composed a verse in the same rhyme ending in the words "Roshan," "Golshan" and "Joshan" for which no fourth rhyme was supposed to exist in Persian, and challenged the newcomer to complete the stanza off-hand. Firdausi at once referring to a little known hero of old Persia named "Poshan," completed the quatrain. The three minstrels were delighted with his talents and were compelled to acknowledge him as their peer.

Regarding this interesting story in the poet's life, Prof. Noldeke remarks that it has no authentic value, but it clearly shows the high esteem in which Firdausi's genius was held by the people.

ROYAL PATRONAGE

King Mahmud was fully aware of Firdausi's name and fame, and he was only too glad to give him a fitting welcome when that great luminary arrived at his court. Firdausi uttered some extempore verses in praise of the King and also recited a portion of the "Shah Nameh" which he had brought with him. The King was so very delighted with what he heard that he requested the poet to complete the work he had undertaken, and promised to give him every possible help and a piece of gold for every couplet. The bard thankfully accepted the royal patronage and sat himself to work with undefatigable zeal.

HIS DISAPPOINTMENT

Firdausi was over forty years of age at the time and he studied and laboured for well nigh thirty-five years and completed the poem in 60,000 couplets. He sent an exquisitely written copy of the same to the King and expected soon to receive the promised reward of 60,000 pieces of gold.

But, by this time, the liberality and enthusiasm of the royal patron had faded away and the poet's work was coldly received. The pity of it was that during all these years Firdausi did not care to ingratiate himself with the King's prime-minister, who was a Sunni of Sunnis, while Firdausi was a Shia. This prime-minister, it is said, misguided the King and advised him to send the poet sixty thousand pieces of silver instead of gold.

Firdausi was in the public bath when the bags of silver arrived from the treasury. The venerable poet was so very disgusted at the King's ingratitude that he distributed the paltry sum of money amongst the attendants of the bath, a seller of 'sherbet' and the slaves who brought the bags!

THE BARD'S VENGEANCE

The bard was overwhelmed with grief. He was going to lay out the prize money in building a caravansera in his native city, and the above incident completely shattered his dreams. So now he decided to wreak vengeance on the King, and wrote a biting satire full of spirited invectives, in which he referred to the base birth of the King in the following touching lines:—

"If the father of the King had been a King, his son would have placed a crown of gold upon my head, and if his mother had been a queen, he would have been generous to me; but, the son of a slave, though exalted high in power, eventually reveals the baseness of his birth."

THE POET'S DEATH

Firdausi managed to transmit this satire on the King to his prime-minister and fled for his life. On reading the satire the King was mad with rage, but the poet was out of his reach. He had left Ghazni and reached Baghdad whence he returned to his native country. He was bowed down with age and worn out by cares and anxieties. One day, as he was passing through a street, he heard a child recite verses from his satire, which reminded him of the injustice he had suffered at the hands of the ungrateful King, and he suddenly fainted and fell down and was removed in this condition to his house, where he died of a broken heart, in 1025 A.D.

MAHMUD'S REPENTANCE

King Mahmud, in the meantime, having regretted the injustice he had been guilty of towards Firdausi, dispatched a caravan with precious gifts fully worth 60,000 pieces of gold. But, alas, repentance always comes too late, and so it was in this case, for when the magnificent caravan entered the city-gate the remains of the illustrious bard were being carried to the graveyard.

The royal messengers offered the presents to his only daughter, but she indignantly refused to accept the same. Consequently the King ordered the money to be spent in building a caravanserai in Tus.

Nasir-i-Khusro, the poet-traveller, in an account of his visit to Tus in 1039 A.D. says that he happened to see a big caravanserai between Merv and Nishapur, and found on inquiry that it was the one built to commemorate Firdausi's death.

HIS BURIAL

At the time of the poet's death there was a fanatic preacher in the city, who openly declared that as the poet was a Shia he would not suffer his remains to be buried in the Mohammedan Cemetery. "Nothing that men could say would serve to soothe him." So Firdausi was buried in his own garden outside the city-gate and there he lies to this day.

FAMOUS MEN AT HIS GRAVE

Several historians have recorded their visit to Firdausi's tomb. Aruzi speaks of it in his "Chahar Maqala" published in 1150 A.D. Daulatshah refers to it in his "Tazkirat-us-Shaura" written in 1487 A.D. and Qazi Nurulla Shushtari describes it in his "Majalis-ul-Muminin," a biography of eminent Shiites, which was composed in 1586 A.D.

A few Western scholars have also visited the poet's grave Prominent among these is Prof. A. V. Williams-Jackson of Columbia University. In his book "From Constantinople to the Home of Omar Khayyam" the learned author has given an interesting account of the poet's birth-place and his grave.

FIRDAUSI IN THE EAST

Poetry has ever been held in veneration in the East, and the spark of Firdausi's genius was greatly appreciated by his countrymen. "Jami" (d. 1492 A.D.) ranks him as one of the three greatest poets whom Persia has produced, viz., Firdausi, Anwery and Sa'di. Anwery (d. 1200 A.D.) himself refers to Firdausi as "he is my Lord and I am his Slave"; Nizami (d. 1203 A.D.) calls him "the wise man of Tus, master of the art of versification"; Sa'di (d. 1291 A.D.) mentions his name with reverence, and Daulatshah in his "Tazkirat-us-Shaura" or the "Lives of the Poets" published in 1487 A.D. remarks that Firdausi is a poet without an equal.

The Parsis of India, who have originally come from Persia, are taking a keen interest in the literature of their father-land, and they have published several good translations of the poem in Guiarati.

FIRDAUSI AND WESTERN SCHOLARS

Sir William Jones calls Firdausi 'a glorious monument of Eastern genius and learning" and Prof. E. B. Cowell speaks of him in the following terms:—"Augustus said that he found Rome of brick, and left it of marble; and Firdausi found his country almost without a literature, and has left her a poem that all succeeding poets could only imitate and never surpass, and which, indeed, can rival them all in their peculiar styles, and perhaps stands as alone in Asia, as Homer's epics in Europe."

Amongst many European scholars Prof. Noldeke and Dr. Ethe have published masterly articles on Firdausi, and Jules Mohl, Friedrich Ruckert, Turner Macan and Mathew Arnold, (to mention only a few), have made the "Shah Nameh" generally known in Europe by their editions and translations.

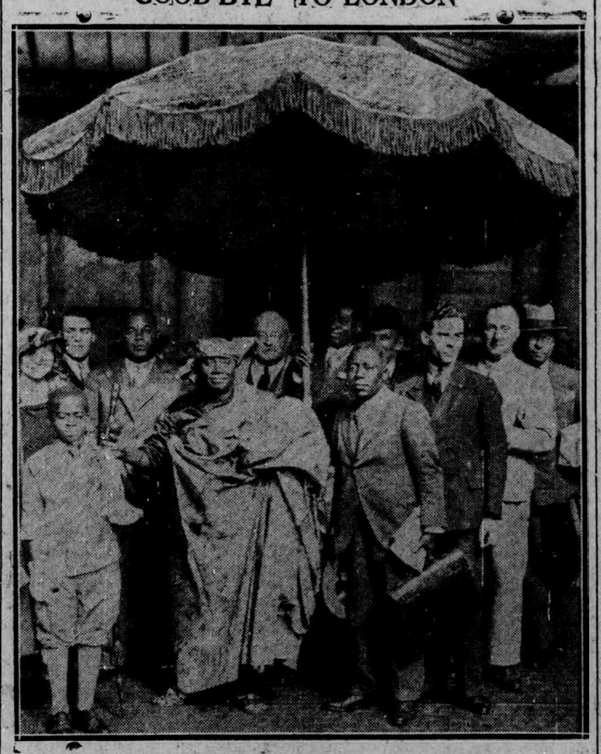
THE EAST AND THE WEST

The admirers of Persia may well be proud of the universal fame of some of her poets and philosophers, but it is doubtful whether the same poets and philosophers would have become so famous, especially in Europe, were it not for the unremitted efforts of the Westerners. They were the first to appreciate the sweet perfume emanating from the beautiful and fragrant flowers in the Rose-Garden of ancient Persian literature, and they devoted the very best of their lives to the study and interpretation of these rare specimens.

While we pay a tribute to the memory of this immortal bard of Persia, let us not forget the splendid foreigners who have rendered us a signal service by rightly interpreting the gems of Oriental literature to the different nations of the West. They have, by their noble efforts, tried to bring East and West nearer each other, and have to some extent, belied the poet's song.

"East is east and West is west
And never the twain shall meet."

GOOD-BYE TO LONDON



Sir Ofori Atta, Paramount Chief of the Gold Coast, left London on August 29 to join the liner Apapa at Liverpool to return to his own country. Photo shows Sir Ofori at Euston Station on departure.

How Germany Was Able To Go Through War

German Nobel Prize Winner Helps Germany Secure Copious Nitrogen

(BY "RADHA.")

Nitrogen as a separate individual substance has been known to the world for about 200 years. Nearly about 100 years ago a chemist named Liebig proved that plants live and grow on certain chemicals in the soil of which Nitrogen is the chief. And also, that without it it will not grow. Gradually the great value of nitrogen as manure was recognized. People began to hunt for nitrogen and there was a great scramble for it. Men cast their eyes around the world for sources of supply. There were two such sources.

In the air around them there was an endless supply of it twenty million tons of it on every square mile of the surface but all free and all useless. Free in the chemical sense of the word. The soil cannot absorb nitrogen alone, it can only take it when it is in combination with other elements.

The other source was in the great nitrate deserts of Chili and Peru. Thousands of miles of waterless rocks where nothing could live except rustling poisonous insects whom nature had apparently designed to live in a waterless world. The rock of this South American desert is called Caliche. Men discovered that after soaking the caliche in water sodium nitrate could be crystallised out. These white crystals were nitrogen in an easily assimilable form for the soil And in these Chilean, Peruvian and Bolivian deserts were the only substantial sources of nitrate bearing rock in the world. There was a huge constant demand and these three countries in themselves growing rich continued supplying the world.

But then, it was not all being used for growing grain pasture.

Nitrogen in the form of saltpetre had long been a constituent of explosive. In due course in these latter preparations other nitrogen compounds were tried until in the end some were discovered like nitro-glycerine where the nitrogen atoms flew off so readily that they were unsafe to handle. Then in the eighties of last century a Swede, Alfred Bernhard Nobel, discovered a method of loading the unstable nitroglycerine with earth and so making dynamite. After that was evolved T. N. T. (Tri Nitro Toluol) and all the other nitro compounds.

So nitrogen emerged as the indispensable ally of man's two oldest occupations, tilling and killing? And in its dual role it became a world factor in world politics. By 1900 the world was using 200,000 tons of nitrogen annually and the demand was soaring by leaps and bounds. 20,000 tons of it was being used in industrial and military explosives. But how long would the Chilean fields hold out?

DISCOVERY OF CHEAP PROCESSES.

Between 1900 and 1910 two new methods of obtaining nitrogen were discovered. One method was to obtain 'Ammonia' as a by-product from coal. Ammonia is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. The other was a complicated process of roasting calcium carbide and pumping nitrogen obtained from liquid air through the mass. By both these systems 40 per cent. of the world's 1912 consumption of 757,000 tons was being supplied. Chilian nitrate made up the rest. Still it was not enough.

In 1913 a German professor, Herr Dokter Haber, discovered the process for extracting nitrogen from air—the chemists term it nitrogen fixation.

At the end of 1913 General Von Falkenhagen, Chief of the German General Staff, had built the Great Lenna works at Merseberg and the Badishe Aniline Coy. had built another great nitrogen fixation plant at Oppau in Bavaria. By August 1914 Germany was sitting pretty on top of 130,000 tons of nitrogen she had quietly imported in the form of Chili nitrate. And she had two great factories working a fool proof perfect process which nobody else knew, and which could supply her needs for explosive for years to come. (Nitrogen is an integral part of most high explosives.) England and other Allies, during the Great War were in sore straits to meet their continuous demand for supply of nitrogen whereas Germany was quite happy. Nitrogen became the key factor in the war. It even looked as though the side whose supplies of nitrogen ran out first would lose the war. Nitrogen became and it is even now so, the most important subject in the world, more important than steel, oil or coal.

Herr Dokter Haber's process had thus helped and made it possible for Germany to survive all through the war, and its attendant blockade of incoming ships, until 1918. On December 10, 1918 exactly 29 days after the Armistice Fritz Haber the German Professor received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. He got the prize for his 1913 discovery of the process for extracting nitrogen from the air. The Nobel Prize donors were only contemplating in their award of the rosy future it was to open for humanity in the coming years of peace, since nitrogen is an integral part of most soil fertilisers and also of food crops.

In December 1931, another German Carl Bosch by name, also received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for making Herr Dokter Haber's nitrogen fixation process cheaper and easier.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Political Monstrosities

RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By Lord Beaverbrook. (Lane Publications, 1934).

This little book is a survey of the trade, industries, and the productive resources of each country, dominion, or colony of the British Empire. It is frankly based on two leading principles: viz:

1. "The peoples of the Empire can support themselves in comfort and prosperity from the abundant resources of their own soil, and the work of their own hands.
2. "An incalculable prosperity lies within their grasp if they devote themselves to developing their imperial heritage, but this can only be done if the competing products of foreigners are excluded."

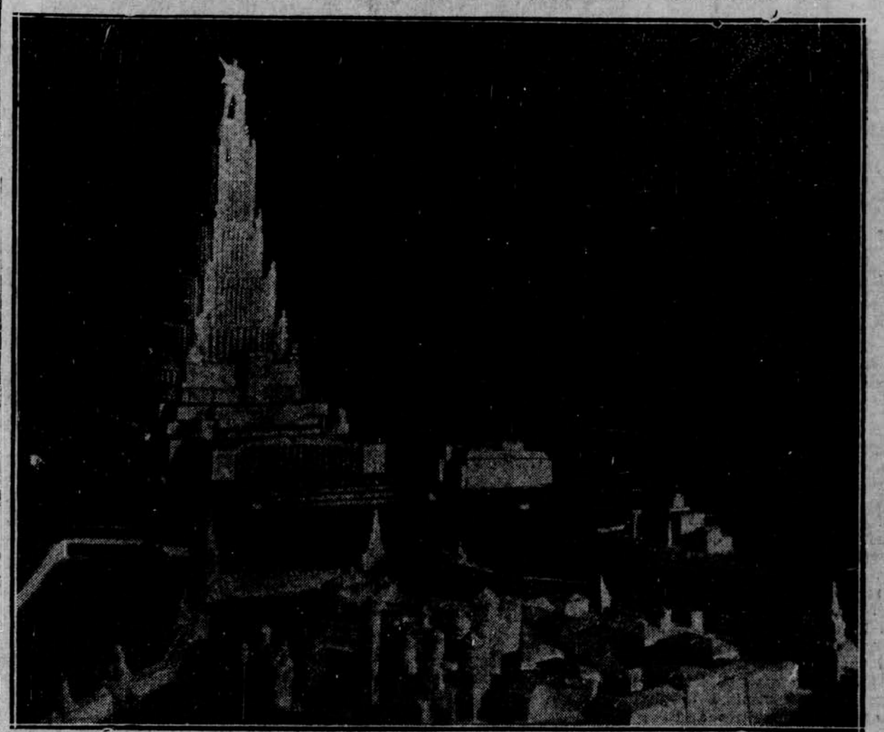
Nothing can be more illuminative of the viewpoint of the writer, who makes no secret of his belief that the whole of the Empire,—and particularly its dependencies like India and the Colonies,—should be scientifically exploited for the benefit of the British capitalists. There are, of course, mouth-filling phrases, e.g., that the British peoples "have led mankind in the achievement of liberty for all," and that, as a consideration for that achievement, that race deserves to be ordained and maintained as a universal exploiter. But as the writer is interested in neither proof nor evidence of any sort, such statements of his cannot be taken as serious historical utterances.

His "practical formula" for achieving his objective, is in tune with his main faith. He wants:

"First place to the home producer in his own home market;
Second place to other Empire producers;
Third place to the foreigner."

The last-mentioned ought to feel thankful to his lordship that he has been graciously pleased to leave any place at all in the trade of the British Empire to the foreigner, but even the proposition for the "first place" leaves people like those of India utterly in the cold; since, in the undeveloped, or less developed countries, first place to the home producer is a mockery, if the second place given to the other empire producers would involve, as it does with us, utter denial in effect to the home manufacturer from being established at all. The 5 pages devoted to India in this survey are eloquent of Lord Beaverbrook's mode of thinking; and those interested in such psychological curiosities, and political monstrosities, may spend their time and money on such efforts of an uncompromising imperialist and exploiting imagination.

SOVIET PLANS WORLD'S HIGHEST STRUCTURE



A model of the new Capitol of the U. S. S. R. which has been approved by the Russian Government and is to be built beside the Kremlin in Moscow next year. It will be the highest structure in the world, rising 1,361 feet with a gigantic statue of Lenin on the top. (Sovfoto).

Problem Of Transport In India

"PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION IN INDIA". By S. K. Guha (Oxford University Press, Price Re. 1.)

Prof. Guha has been led to publish this interesting little handbook by "a conviction that every thinking citizen should realise the tragedy of the appalling waste involved in the provision of duplicate facilities on parallel routes, when the major portion of the country is in a state of almost complete starvation from any means of communication whatever." But he has, we think, needlessly limited the scope of his work to "a proper adjustment to road and railway facilities to public needs." It was this rather limited outlook which neglected, in the days before the motor-car, the trunk roads and bypaths of India; and devoted all monies and energies to the spread and development of only one means of transport—the railway exclusively. Water transport may not be very effective as an alternative service to-day in India, though one should have thought a plainsman from Bengal would have appreciated even the present place of water transport in India, let alone its possibilities, at a higher rate than Prof. Guha seems to do. But that is no reason why we should exclude from any serious plan of transport co-ordination any consideration of river transport in the mainland, or sea-transport along the Coasts of India, or even air transport. Coastal and river transport are natural complements to the road and the rail transport; and we can conceive of no satisfactory co-ordination which omits to include these forms in the national scheme of transport.

Two chapters in the work,—II and III,—dealing with possibilities of internal agreements, and an account of Rail-road competition and possibilities of co-ordination, are interesting by way of new or less-known, information. It is, however, the last chapter, which epitomises the author's views and plans for a policy of adjustment and co-ordination, that is no doubt badly needed. He takes the problem mainly to consist in: (1) a suitable allocation of traffic between the railway and the road; (2) prevention of waste by needless competition; (3) and creation of joint services between the road and rail authorities. Mr. Guha is not very positive in his constructive suggestions; but he seems to be against any voluntary or internal agreements between the parties principally concerned; and is of course, convinced of the wastefulness of free competition. This leads him naturally to endorse the dictum of Stephenson: "Where combination is possible, competition is impossible." His reliance, however, on British or American experience mainly is likely to betray him into a misconception of the real nature of the problem and its proper solution; for while the railways of both Britain and America are still private concern, those of India are largely State concerns, and wholly under effective State influence. And the roads in all three countries are public property. Germany, or even France, would, we think, provide better object lessons than these Anglo-Saxon countries.

The suggestion in the work about the machinery of co-ordination are interesting; but they will have to be remoulded to the altered circumstances when the Federal organisation for India comes into being. Mr. Guha has, no doubt, allowed for this impending change; but no such machinery thought of under existing circumstances can escape remoulding under the inevitably different circumstances of Federation of all India. The functions and powers to be assigned to a National or Federal, Transport agency are more to the point. Mr. Guha's summary of the those functions and powers hits the nail on the head in most cases; but we think a much more generous measure of executive authority will have to be given to such an organisation than seems contemplated by the writer,—especially if competition between Governments,—which he realises is more fatal than that between private corporations,—is to be avoided,—between the several units of a federated India.

MOTHER AMERICA

MOTHER AMERICA—By Sudhindra Bose, Ph.D., published by M. S. Bhatt, Raopura, Baroda.

Let us assure the readers that this book is not a reply to Miss Mayo's Mother India, and it is not written in the style of Gauba's Uncle Sham. Prof. Bose of the State University of Iowa has been writing sketches of American life, in monthly magazines and other journals. They are reprinted here in book-form. He has travelled all over the country which he has been forced to adopt, he understands the people and their problems and in these sketches he has portrayed the spirit of a new people struggling to improve itself. If Prof. Bose has seen much that is good and inspiring he has not closed his eyes to the evils in the American life.

The book suffers from two very great handicaps. Many of the article were written years ago and the editor has not attempted to give the dates. The result is that very many observations are hopelessly out of date and therefore misleading; secondly, the printing of the book is not bad, it is execrable. Quite a number of articles deal with educational subjects and the reader who is interested in these problems is sure to get some bits of information which he can utilise in his own experiments. There are life sketches of Washington, Lincoln and Byran. In all there are thirty-six articles dealing with a variety of subjects and in many of them one finds something interesting. The price of the book Rs. 5 is rather heavy for books of this kind.

SUMANT MEHTA.

AN ABORIGINAL TRIBE OF GUJARAT

A SUMMARY SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF AN ABORIGINAL TRIBE OF GUJARAT.—BY B. H MEHTA, M.A. (Reprint from the Journal of University of Bombay).

This is a survey of the usual type.

The tribe which Mr Mehta has taken up is that of the Chowdhras who live in the Tapti Valley or in the jungles of the Satpura ranges. They are a primitive people who mostly kept away from the sophisticated people round about them. Until 50 years ago they were protected, not by the bows and arrows but by the density of the jungles, infested with tigers, leopards and other wild beasts.

These people led a life of primitive simplicity, scratched the ground and produced enough corn for their needs, they hunted the deer, perhaps kept fowl, caught fish and occasionally attended the itinerant bazars where they purchased the scanty clothing and beads ornaments that they required. If Nature did not give them plenty of fresh water it did not fail to give them the palm trees.

But the simplicity of that life did not continue. Adventurous Banias, Patidars and Anavalas invaded their territories and the poor Chowdharas have become extremely poor, their land has passed out of their hands, and they are being exploited by all their neighbours.

For collecting all necessary statistics Mr. Mehta took up the village of Shathavav with a population of 630 persons, only 2 out of 114 families being non-aboriginal. It is interesting to note that the number of peasant proprietors was 47 while the number of absentee-landlords was 41. Or nearly 46 per cent of the total, the major portion of the land is owned by them, nearly 60 per cent. The author says "If indebtedness is the cause of absentee-landlordism, its quick growth is due to the prevailing civil court procedure." Only 17 per cent of the total number of holdings are economic holdings. The soil is poor, the agricultural skill is poor, the cattle are poor, the produce is poor. As for the labourer the author finds that he gets full work for 90 days, 150 half days and no work for 125 days.

The debt per family of peasant proprietor is Rs 350.

The debt per family of cultivator is Rs. 75.

The debt per family of labourer is Rs. 5.

The average income per family is Rs. 146.

The average expenditure per family is Rs. 169.

The poverty is complete; they are living below the line of minimum subsistence. They have no joys, no recreatin except in drink. There is a very liberal supply of toddy and liquor shops. Education and medical relief except in the taluka town are almost non-existent.

SUMANT MEHTA.

BOOK NOTES

Gollancz announces that the first volume of Mr. H. G. Wells' Autobiography will be published on October 8, and the second and concluding volume on November 5.

* * * *

Captain Frank Mellor, F. R. G. S., author of "Sword and Spear", just published, saw active service in France and afterwards soldiered in India, Constantinople, Anatolia, Greece, and elsewhere. Later he served as a trooper in the South African police and as Assistant Commissioner of Police in Northern Nigeria.

* * * *

J. A. Spender's "A Short History of Our Times," which Cassell's publish is a review of world events from the eighteen-seventies to the formation of the National Government. It is Mr. Spender's opinion that under the European diplomatic regime the war was inevitable and that the post-war world muddle is equally due to wrong principles of diplomacy.

* * * *

The first volume of the "Life of Lord Carson," which was published two years ago, concluded with an account of the Archer-Shee case. Mr. Edward Marjoribanks had planned the second volume, but his death intervened, and the work was undertaken by Mr. Ian Colvin. This second volumes is now nearly ready and will be published by Gollancz early in October. It takes the story up to the outbreak of the war and tells "from behind the scenes" what happened in Ulster.

* * * *

Gollancz will publish during September "The First Workers' Government, or, New Times for Henry Dubb." This is a detailed account of the measures which a resolute Socialist Government would adopt to introduce Socialism into England. The author is Mr. G. R. Mitchison, prospective Labour candidate for the King's Norton Division of Birmingham; and the endorsement of the book by leading Socialist leaders gives it immediate political significance of the first order.

* * * *

"Veterans on the March" by Jack Douglas (with a Foreword by John Dos Passos) is a detailed story of the American Bonus Marches of 1932 and 1933. From the first beginnings of the veterans' long trek of Washington in 1932, through the tremendous obstacles they overcame on the way and the betrayal they suffered in Washington, right up to Bloody Thursday, the events are carefully recounted. Many hitherto undisclosed stories are revealed of murder, hi-jacking, and secret manoeuvering in high places—all these being part of the attacks on the veterans. Although written in a narrative style, the story is entirely factual.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS Of the Chinese Soviet Republic (International Publishers, New York).

THE CULTURE OF THE ABODE-MAN—By F. A. Hornibrook (D B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay) price Rs. 4/8.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE MAHARATTA RAJ,—1779-1818 (Government of Bombay) price Rs. 4/15.

THE MAKER OF MODERN GONDAL (Huzur Secretary, Gondal).

SHRI AUROBINDO AND THE FUTURE OF THE MANKIND.—By A. C. Das (University of Calcutta).

YOGAVASISTHA AND MODERN THOUGHT,—By B. L. Atreya, Hindu University, Benares.

VIRA VIBHUTI—(Shri Jain Yuvak Sangha, Baroda).

CULTURAL FELLOWSHIP IN INDIA,—By Atulanand Chakrabarti (Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta).

SUPPLY AND TRADE IN THE U. S. S. R.—By W. Nodel (Victor Gollancz) price 3/6.

FASCIST GERMANY EXPLAINS—By Celia Strachey and John Gustav Werner (Victor Gollancz) price 1/.

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE U. S. S. R.—By J. D. Yanson (Victor Gollancz) price 3/6.

SOVIET THEATRE—By P. A. Markov (Victor Gollancz) price 5/.

COMING STRUGGLE FOR POWER—(Victor Gollancz) price 3/6

RECENT ESSAYS AND WRITINGS Of Jawaharlal Nehru (Kitabistan Allahabad) price Rs. 2

AN ESSAY—REVIEW—(Government Printing, Bengal).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF Tropical Medicine and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases (Govt. of Bengal).

HEALTH PROTECTION IN THE U. S. S. R.—By Semashko (Victor Gollancz) price 3/6.

PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIALIST TRANSITION.—By Sir Stafford Cripps, (Victor Gollancz) price 5/.

RAS MANDAKINI (GUJ.)—By C. M. Oza, Rajkot.

DRISHTI PARIVARTAN (Guj).—(Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad) price Rs. 1/4.

GORAKH AYA PART II (Guy.)—Saurashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur.

PADMINI (GUJ.)—(Navyug Pustak Bhandar, Rajkot, price Rs. 1/8.

GATA ASOPALAVA (Guj.)—(Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad,) price Rs. 1/8.

Krishna In English Poetry

(BY B. TIWARI, M.A., LL.B.)

The complexity of Shri Krishna's personality has defied all analysis at the hands of biographers, who, in their search for the rock of truth, have sought to maintain legend or to insist on the monogeneity of the characters of the hero or even to present a moral and ethical example. Poets, however, have, in all ages, found in the rain-bow of the Yadav's personality a figure, who, by his humanity, can still solace us in our age of doubts.

Even in Aryan literature (embraced by Sanskrit and her many daughter-tongues), we find several contributions from Muslim poets occupying places of pride. Which lover of Hindi poetry, for example, can forget Rahim's famous lines on Krishna's humility or Ras Khan's sonorous verses on Krishna's beauty?

But the galaxy of Krishna-lovers is, by no means, confined to the horizon of Indian poetry; in Persian we have Faizi's stirring lines in honour of Krishna, the Yogeshwara. And, in English, we have a number of brilliant Pen-Pictures of the son of Vasudev, in language of deep emotion.

ROMANTIC ASPECT

We shall begin with Laurence Hope's "Krishna and the Flute," portraying, as it does, a Gopi's devotion to the romantic Orpheus of Brindaban:—

Be still, my heart, and listen,
For sweet and yet acute
I hear the wist-ful music
Of Krishna and his flute.

* * * *

Across the cool, blue evenings,
Throughout the burning days,
Persuasive and beguiling,
He plays and plays and plays.

* * * *

Ah, none may hear such music,
Resistent to its charms:
The house-hold work grows weary,
And cold the husband's arms.

* * * *

I must arise and follow
To seek in vain pursuit,
The blue-ness and the distance,
The sweet-ness of that flute.

* * * *

In linked and liquid sequence,
The plaintive notes dissolve
Divinely tender secrets
That none but he can solve.

* * * *

Oh. Krishna, I am coming,
I can no more delay.
My heart has flown to join thee
How shall my foot-steps stay?

* * * *

Beloved, such thoughts have peril,
The wish is in my mind,
That I had fired the jungle
And left no leaf behind.

* * * *

Burnt all bamboos to ashes,
And made their music mute
To save thee from the magic
Of Krishna and his flute.

* * * *

SUPERSENSUOUS ASPECT

Our own Poetess, Sm. Sarojini Naidu, expresses the same emotion in her poem entitled "The Song of Radha":—

Krishna Murari—
Krishna Murari, my radiant Lover cometh, O comrades, haste.
Bring vermeil and perfumes my limbs to cover
Saffron and sandal-paste;
Bring shining garments for my adorning,
Blue of the dusk and rose of the morning,
Gold of the flaming noon;
Give me a breast-band of gems that shimmer
Making the lamps of the stars grow dimmer,
Girdle and fillet of pearls whose slimmer,
Shameth the "Shraw-" moon.

* * * *

Krishna Murari, my radiant Lover
Cometh, O sisters, spread
Bud and ripe blossom his couch to cover
Silver and coral-red;
With garlands of green boughs the door-ways darken
Is that his flute-call. . . Sisters, hearken.
Why tarrieth he so long?
Like 'Pipul' leaf doth my shy heart shiver,
Like rippling waves do my faint limbs quiver,
Softly, O Jamuna, love's sweet river,
Sing thou our bridal song.

DUAL NATURE OF LORD OF GAIETY.

From the concrete, let us now turn to the abstract. A.E.'s famous poem entitled "Krishna" shows a happy blend of contrary features in the much misunderstood dual nature of the Lord of Gaiety and compassion:—

I paused beside the cabin door
and saw the King of kings at play.
Tumbled upon the grass I spied
the little heavenly run-away.
The mother laughed upon the child made gay by its ecstatic morn.
And yet the sages speak of it as of the Ancient and Unborn
I heard the passion breathed amid the honey-suckle scented glade,
And saw the King pass lightly from the beauty that he had betrayed.
I saw his pass from love to love; and yet the pure allow His claim
To be the purest of the pure, thrice holy, stain-less, without blame.

* * * *

I saw the King of kings again, a thing to shudder at and fear,
A form so darkened and so marred that children fled, if it drew near.
And yet He is the Light of Lights whose blossoming is Paradise,
The Beauty of the King which dawns upon the seer's enraptured eyes.

* * * *

I saw the King of kings descend the narrow door-way to the dust
With all his fires of morn still, the beauty, bravery and lust.
And yet He is the life within the ever—living Living Ones.
The Ancient with Eternal youth, the cradle of the infant suns,
The fiery fountain of the stars, and He the golden Urn where all
The glittering spray of planets in their myriad beauty fall."

KRISHNA IN 'NORM' AND 'FORM.'

From a blending of contrary features in the dual personality of the "Virudha Dharma-Ashraya," it is easy to turn to the simultaneous glimpsing of Krishna in the 'norm' as well as the 'form.' The following little poem from the pen of Aurobindo Ghose furnishes a good specimen of the double-sighted-ness of Indian seers:—

"All music is only the sound of his laughter,
All beauty the smile of His Passionate bliss;
Our lives are His heart-beats, our rapture the bridal
Oh Radha and Krishna, our love is their kiss."

KRISHNA THE 'AVATAR.'

Even the aspect of Shri Krishna as the 'Avatar' is not un-represented in English poetry. Of the 'Avatar,' thus sings H. Chattopadhayay in his poem entitled "Sena, the barber."—the barber who was saved from the wrath of his master through a lowly incarnation of Vishnu:—

"The Lord, who wears a crown of stars above.
Grows hungry, to become a lesser thing,
If but to serve the least who cries in Love."

In a similar strain, another poet sings:—

"While I gaze on the light and the beauty
Afar from the dim homes of men,
Love-ties that I would not release,
May the voices of sorrow appealing call me
Back to their succour again."

A School For Hearts

A School For Hearts:—Effie A. A Rowlands Ward, Lock and Co. Limited. London and Melbourne.

"A School for Hearts" is an unpretentious novel which would not strain the ruined nerves of a hospital convalescent. Miss Rowlands must have a certain section of the novel reading public in her mind to which she caters, seasoning her pages with lords and ladies including the inevitable Duke. One absolutely wonders that snobbery in England could be so primitive and simple. The servants are most offensive, they just copy their "betters." It is a story of "love," among extremely class conscious people. The jejuneness and simplicity of the novel would make it interesting to youngish people.

R. V.

Big Names, A Terror—Disraeli, Rothschild, Voltaire, Cellini, Schubert — The Hollywood Slang Fails — Indian Versions Of Hollywood — Educational Films — Censorship—'Official' Central Bureau—Syt. Jadhav "Group" "Cine Society" Kolahpur, Indian Fairbanks And Pickfords,—Artistic Perversions.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

I understand and, occasionally, like the Hollywood angle of film-drama, from Hollywood. I cannot either understand or appreciate the Hollywood slant or slang second-hand. The Hollywood versions in Indian pictures and their criticisms, or may be appreciation, in more absurd Hollywood slang threaten to remain a permanent feature of our intellectual life. It is, for instance, easy to humour "stars" who insist on Hollywood gaiety and aspire the flippant publicity stunts which place them alongside the "advanced." But it is not easy to help them to develop the dramatic possibilities of their distinct personalities. The chances for helpful discussion of film-pictures, of the artistic values of their dramatic significance, are few and far between.

BIGGEST OBSTACLES.

One of the biggest obstacles may be found in the rooted tendency to retail Hollywood superficialities. We lift even our film crusades and controversies from Hollywood. We are Hollywood, fourth-hand, in almost, everything. All that has prevented at once the intelligent appreciation of non-Indian pictures and the right judgment of Indian pictures. It was rare experience to me to watch the recent reactions in the city of films like "Disraeli" the "House of Rothschild," or the "Affairs of Voltaire," of Cellini or of Schubert in "Blossom Time." It was not the story of the pictures, its processes and cost of production or the personal merits or gossips of the stars that was missed. All that was, as usual, provided in the "campaign" literature.

INCOMMUNICABLE FRIGHT.

But the names Disraeli, Rothschild, Voltaire, Cellini, Schubert seemed to evoke some incommunicable fright to the city's up-to-date and "advanced" film-fans, and critics. The knowledge that George Arliss exercised the quill with admirable persistence to produce the right scratch failed to be information about Voltaire. Fright degenerated into terror when a farce came christened as "Affairs of Cellini." The Bombay-Hollywood slang failed to serve. And, the Hollywood slant in the picture did its work. It was vaguely realised, of course, that Cellini was an important name in the art world of some period of somewhere of some historic importance to Italy.

PATHETIC BLINKERS.

The question was not asked—why drag in Cellini? Why was the farce called Cellini? The farce would have been a farce under any other name. The farce was scrutinised, with pathetic fidelity through the Hollywood blinkers, to discover Cellini! The film seemed a desperate puzzle impossible to be solved. I mention this to suggest the mental perspective that guides or is believed to guide the world addicted to the film-dramas in this city.

THE INTELLECTUAL ENVIRONMENT.

It is essential. For, if we can grasp it, we can easily visualise the intellectual environment of those who seek to advise India on the analogies, misleading because they were achieved in perfect faith and innocence, of conditions remote from India and remotely understood. For instance, the promotion of educational films in India is an intellectual and cultural enterprise that involves much more and different things than the institution of a central body or bureau for the purpose recognised "officially." Perhaps, the full implications of the process which initiated the English Government Commission on "Educational and Cultural Films" are not realised.

The girls of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala staged some scenes from the Pauranic story of Dhruva, the boy devotee of the God Vishnu, at the Ganesh Utsav celebration held last week. In the picture God Vishnu is seen appearing before Dhruva in answer to the latter's prayers and blessing him.

"OFFICIAL" BUREAU.

But it is not clear why that preliminary process, if we must be guided by what is done elsewhere, is considered unessential in India. Nor is it clear why the functions of bodies like the Film Institute in England, believed to be the outcome of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, should be in India, usurped by a central body which cannot, and we are told, should not be working without "official" recognition.

FIND OUT THE BASIS.

What is, precisely, the basis for that body? Where are the producing agencies in India for educational films? Where are the educational and cultural institutions that would guide these agencies and control the central body? They must be found out. That is the first definite step towards the educational films. There will be then time and reason enough to think and discuss of the lofty use of a central "official" body. If Europe is educationally active, it is active in a different world, a world that is not conjectured but surveyed, carefully and thoughtfully. The film is produced, supervised and used there as an educational medium by those, who have like the Commission, examined specifically its educational possibilities and purpose.

VAGUE CONSCIOUSNESS.

Everybody is, of course, vaguely conscious here of the educational field infinitely open to the film in India. But few have seen it and fewer surveyed it. Besides, are we sure that the educational purpose of the films directed by the "official" body would be identical with the purpose of those, who are entitled to believe that the "officially" recognised institutions are precisely the institutions that have been recognised to have missed the mark and failed to supply the modern educational needs, demands and aspirations of the country. Need we add one more?

AN "EDUCATIONAL" TALK ON BENGAL.

The proposal must be scrutinised with the greatest precaution. Nothing could be more harmful than the random educational or cultural exploitation of a medium like the film. Perhaps, attention has not yet been drawn yet to a "short," presumably "educational," talk on Bengal recently exhibited in Bombay. It is incredible that the imported stuff should have failed to evoke comment if not censorship. But it may be taken as indicative of what we might expect of the "educational" films we are advised to import and the foreign producers are advised to manufacture.

THE CENSORSHIP AGAIN!

There are questions of film-censorship in India, which require close, impartial and systematic study. These questions have little or no analogy with the questions touched, for instance, in the book by Miss Dorothy Knowles, "The Censor. Drama and the Film 1900-1934." The book is evidently not as eloquent or effective as the case against censorship framed by George Bernard Shaw. But we have in India nothing that would entitle us, like Ivor Brown, to feel superior about Miss Knowles "clumsy" pen. We must, like him, accept the irrational censorship and, unlike him, mourn the intellectual conditions which do not carry us even to the protesting state which the "clumsy" pen of Miss Knowles describes. The recent formation of a "Cine Society" in Kolhapur for the promotion, whatever that might mean, of motion picture "industry" where those taking interest in the "cinema trade" were assembled seems to be a very inconsistent body.

THE PRETTY CEREMONY

For, at this ceremony of promoting "industry" sponsored by the interest in "trade" it would appear that principals of the Rajaram College and of the B. T. College, referred to the value of the cinema from "an educational point of view." What was it? Were they out of place or was their subject out of place?

NO MORE "OFFICIAL" BLESSINGS

The Motion Picture Society of India seems to be busy also with the questions and problems of the educational films. It is to be hoped that it will not mix up these with the questions of "trade" and "industry" and will not rush with its characteristic impetuosity opinions and resolutions on educational films and an "officially" blessed central body or bureau.

UNTRACEABLE CONSTITUENCY

Syt. B. V. Jadhav of the "Film Group," seems to be conspicuous, for the moment at least, by his absence from the film world. And his "Film Group" dose not yet indicate activities which could be mistaken as guidance to the public much wider than the "trade" and "industry." Its indefinite scope and untraceable constituency suggests however, that it is as blissfully comprehensive as the Kolhapur "Cine Society" of "trade" and "industry" which casually "refers" to the value of the cinema from the "educational point of view." Syt. B. V. Jadhav will, let us hope, soon give us, in Bombay, the benefit of his views and conclusions on the many film subjects, besides those of "trade" and "industry," tariff and taxes, and "officiall" recognised affairs, which agitate the minds of the wider public and evoke their anxiety.

REFLECTED VAGARIES

I have, of set purpose, left untouched the problems of art, the problems that have slackened the dramatic appeal of films even in Europe and America, the problems that have hitherto been almost entirely overlooked alike by the "trade" and "industry" and by the film institutions which profess comprehensive aims but have gone no further than reflecting the vagaries of a scarcely organised national venture.

INDIAN HOLLYWOOD

That is, precisely, because we are content to think, discuss and live second-hand. We reproduce with absurd unintelligence not only the flippancy of Hollywood but its intellectual superficialities. its slang in our appreciation and its slant in our pictures. We lift without the slightest compunction, intellectual or moral, even the crusades and controversies and apply them to conditions remote from them, conditions we have neither studied nor examined. What is worse, we seek in false analogies the remedy that is worse than the disease

INDIAN FAIRBANKS AND PICKFORDS

It is time we realised that Hollywood's technical resources tone down, in some measure, the absurdity of Fairbank stunts in a Cellini film but the minor and the miniature replicas, for instance, of Indian Fairbanks and Pickfords whose film reputations have been based on such artistic perversions cannot promote either "trade," or "industry." education, art or culture. Our only protection against the unimpeachable technical film resources of Europe and America is and should be our national distinction in film personalities, subjects and above all artistic handling.

HOLLYWOOD GLASSES

Our technical resources are, comparatively, restricted. Not o the nation's artistic resources. They require to be intelligently exploited. They could not be so employed if we continue to wear the Hollywood glasses, reflect the Hollywood mind and cultivate, perversely, the Hollywood slang and slant.

America Builds National Style In Art

Permanent Exhibition

(By Carl Greenleaf Beede)

Numerous activities of much interest to those concerned with applied arts are to be found in the R. C. A. Building on the Rockefeller Plaza here. One of them is conversationally known as PEDAC, these letters being the initials of the corporation name, Permanent Exhibition of Decorative Arts and Crafts. This organization seems likely to become, indirectly, an influence in developing aesthetic standards that may have enough national character and distinctive quality to justify the term American style. Not that the PEDAC is aiming at that mark, for it isn't. Rather it is an enterprise for providing, for producers and dealers in certain fields, well-located space in which to show their goods—their arts and crafts—to such prospective buyers as interior decorators and architects advising regarding interiors. The contents of any space may be changed as often as the occupant desires.

REVEALS CURRENT DECORATIVE TASTES.

Since nearly all arts and crafts are engaged in making things that eventually get into homes to make rooms more attractive, the extensive PEDAC display becomes essentially a broadly revealing showing of present-day interior decoration tastes and practices in America. Everything that could be thought of for the purpose seems to be there—whatever could be used on floors, walls or ceiling, or for accessories—and that takes in everything.

Domestic rugs and carpets in cotton, in linen and in wool; Oriental rugs; textiles for hangings and for upholstering; wall coverings in paper, wood, metal, leather, and in fabrications of linoleum, asbestos, tiling and whatnot; lamps in metal, glass and earthenware; decorative details in chromium and china, gay modern figurines and staid antiquities. Among the ultimate commercial sources of all these things are found to be some of the great industries of the country, so the names of exhibitors make up an imposing list.

CONFLICTING TASTES INDICATE ACTIVITY.

Thus far it may seem that there is little about this enterprise to lead anyone to think that an American style might possibly develop from it. Even after visiting the exhibition the prospect of such an outcome might appear to be still more remote, for it is an assembly of many and conflicting tastes.

The promising feature is that the tastes shown are conflicting and that so much radically new in form is present.

Each tenant shows his merchandise in his allotted large or small alcove or room, or booth. One may deal in or make, only what is decisively modern, while the adjoining quarters are filled with eighteenth-century furnishings, of England or France, English china is there, filling the shelves of a large alcove; near by is a broad display of delicately tinted pottery of current manufacture. And so throughout the whole show

This conglomerate assemblage impresses the fact that America has no national style in the decorative arts. For that matter, it has had none for some 50 years. While several European countries have advanced far and along a wide front in this direction Americans are moving but very slowly and timidity as here and there someone steps out from the crowd and designs, with freedom and vigour, shapes that belong to to-day.

But still in the country at large most buyers prefer "Early American", or Louis XV, or Queen Anne. In all the separate decades when those models were first in fashion there were, if we read their story rightly, no rival fashions in the land to which each belonged. While many people must have had their homes outfitted, from choice or necessity, with things not in fashion, still there was a generally recognized national style, followed by the well to do, in the three named periods, as well as in many others. While America has done less in this field, it has originated and developed speedily an architecture adventurously new in structure, lines and magnitude. Now 'Pedac,' within the central building of the greatest of all achievements in this purely American architectural style, has spread out over a whole floor a commercial exhibit which, quite without intention, is proof that this is true. At the same time it carries clear indications that a vigorous movement is operating that may be expected to

(Continued on page 12).

Source And Foundation Of Artistic Creativeness

Maxim Gorky Traces Roots Of Intellectual Impoverishment

CONGRESS OF SOVIET WRITERS DISCUSSES

Phenomenon Of Realitty As Foundation Of Art

On August 17th Maxim Gorky addressed a historic assembly in Moscow of the All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers. He described, in clear and pointed language, "the struggle with nature and the reflection of social life in broad artistic generalisations." He spoke about the historians of primitive culture who were "entirely silent about the completely clear signs of materialist thinking." He maintained that "intellectual impoverishment has always been caused by a deviation from the perception of the phenomenon of reality—a flight from life in consequence of fear of it, or in consequence of an egoistic striving for repose, in consequence of social indifference called forth by the most vulgar and disgusting anarchism of capitalist states."

The role of the labour processes which have transformed the erect animal into a human being and have created the basic foundations of culture has never been investigated so comprehensively and profoundly as it deserves. This is natural, since such an investigation is not in the interests of the exploiters of labour, who, transforming the energy of the masses, like raw material, into money could not, of course, in this case raise the value of the raw material. Beginning with antiquity, from the time of the division of men into slave-owners and slaves, the living power of the toiling masses has been used, and is being used, as we are now using the mechanical power of the current rivers. Primitive men have been described by historians of culture as philosophizing idealists and mystics, creators of gods, seekers of the "meaning of life." The highly amiable bourgeois mystics ascribed to primitive men the mood of Jacob Boehme, a bootmaker, who lived at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century and, who in between work, occupied himself with philosophy; Boehme taught that "man must meditate about the sky, stars, elements and animals that have originated from them, as well as about the holy angels, the devil, heaven and hell."

You know that the data of archeology and reflections of the ancient religious cults served as the material for the history of primitive culture, and these relics were considered in the light and under the influence of Christian philosophic dogmatism, which was not alien also to atheist historians. This influence is quite clear in the theory of superorganic development of Spencer and not only with him; it is also not alien to Fraser and to all the others. But none of the historians of primitive and ancient culture have utilized the data of folklore, the oral creativeness of the people, the evidence of mythology, which, in general, is a reflection of the phenomena of nature, the struggle with nature and the reflection of social life in broad artistic generalizations.

It is exceedingly difficult to imagine a two-legged animal, which spent all its forces on the struggle for life, thinking abstractly about 'the processes of labour, about the questions of family and tribe.' It is difficult to imagine Immanuel Kant, in an animal skin and barefoot, reflecting upon "things in themselves." Man of later times thought abstractly, that solitary man of whom Aristotle said in his "Politics" that "man outside society is either a god or a brute." Being a brute, he sometimes compelled people to recognize him as a god, but just as a brute served as material for the creation of numerous myths about brute-like men, so also did the first men, who mastered the horse for riding, provide the foundation for the myth about centaurs.

The historians of primitive culture were entirely silent about the completely clear signs of materialist thinking, which were inevitably initiated by the processes of labour and the whole sum of phenomena of the social life of ancient man. These signs have come to us in the form of fairy tales and myths in which we hear the echoes of the work of domesticating animals, the discovery of herbs, the invention of implements of labour. Men were already dreaming in the era of antiquity about the possibility of flying. This we may see from legends about Phaeton, Daedalus and his son Icarus, and the tale of the "flying carpet." Men were dreaming about acceleration of movement over the earth in the tale about "fast-moving boots" and mastered the horse. The desire to float down the river faster than

(Continued on page 12.)

A MANIFESTO ON ABSTRACT ART

The clever artists who banded together about a year ago to call themselves Unit One have now published a manifesto with illustrations, under the able editorship of Professor Herbert Read, who introduces them with a pregnant foreword, and then asks each member to speak for himself. Professor Read's method of urging them to formulate their respective creeds (their creeds differ considerably) has been to give them what he calls "an emetic" in the form of a questionnaire, "for though artists cannot be induced to commit themselves to a deliberate expression of their ideas in writing.....given the right stimulus they will produce a significant response." His nineteen questions range from "Do you aim at creating a design which has no apparent relation to natural objects?" through such queries as "Are you interested in machinery?" or "Have you studied the theories of Freud?" to practical considerations like "How are you prepared to adapt yourself to the probable disappearance of the rich private collector?"

Each member contributes, writes "N" in the "Manchester Guardian," not only his reaction to the emetic but also reproductions of four or five of his paintings, statues, or buildings (the group includes two architects) and a photograph of himself. Most of the artists refuse to be bound strictly by the questionnaire, but produce statements which are nevertheless full of significance to the student of the art of to day. (For whatever divergences of outlook there may be within the group, it is certainly a true unit in being tremendously and furiously "of to-day")

Here are some of their phrases.

Henry Moore: "Because a work does not aim at producing natural appearances, it is not therefore an escape from life but may be a penetration into reality."

John Bigge: "Representation can be safely left to the camera, which has a good eye (though unfortunately only one) and no soul."

Tristram Hillier: "My aim is to build up a composition....by assembling objects which have a natural plastic complement irrespective of their individual functions."

Edward Wadsworth: "A picture is no longer a window out of which one sees an attractive bit of Nature; it is itself a new unity expanding the idea of the term 'beauty.'"

Ben Nicholson: "As I see it, painting and religious experience are the same thing, and what we are all searching for is the understanding and realisation of infinity."

All this is by no means new, of course. Ben Nicholson's dictum might be a paraphrase of Ruskin, and Edward Wadsworth's of Aristotle. The illustrations are not so easy to grasp. But however puzzling some of their pictures may be, their sincerity is beyond question.

One asks oneself if this hatred of "natural appearances," this shunning of the "literary" side of painting is not perhaps forcing it too far in the opposite direction. To paint like a short story—all meaning and no form—was the Scylla of the nineteenth century: to paint like a minuet—all form and no meaning—might be the Charybdis of the twentieth if Unit One had its way.

Professor Read, who does not generally use his superlatives thoughtlessly, says: "The formation of Unit One appears to me to have more importance than any event that has happened in the history of English art for very many years."

SOURCE AND FOUNDATION OF ARTISTIC CREATIVENESS

(Continued from page 11).

its current has led to the invention of the oar and the sail, the striving to kill the enemy and the beast from afar has been the motive for the invention of slings, bows and arrows. They meditated upon the possibility of spinning and weaving a huge quantity of material in one night, of building a good habitation overnight, even a "palace," i.e., a habitation fortified against the enemy. A spinning loom, one of the most ancient implements of labour and a primitive hand-loom for weaving were created and the fairy tale about Vasilisa (the Wise was invented. One could cite dozens of more proofs of the purposiveness of fairy tales and myths, dozens of proofs of the farsightedness of the imaginative and hypothetical, but already the thinking of primitive men along technological lines rises to such modern, to us, hypotheses as, for example, the utilization of the forces of rotation of the earth on its axis or the destruction of polar ice. All the myths and tales of antiquity are crowned, as it were, by the myth about Tantalus. Tantalus stands up to his neck in water, he is tortured by thirst but he cannot quench it—such is ancient man among the phenomena of the external world that are not cognized by him.

I have no doubt that the ancient tales, myths and legends are known to you, but I should like their basic meaning to be understood more deeply. This meaning amounts to the striving of the ancient workingmen to lighten their labour, to increase productivity, to arm themselves against four-legged and two-legged enemies and also to influence the elemental phenomena of nature, hostile to men by the force of the world, by the method of "plots" and "invocations." The latter is particularly important since it signalizs how profoundly men believed in the force of their word, and this belief is explained by the clear and perfectly real advantage of speech, which organizes the social interrelations and labour processes of men. They even tried to influence the gods by their "invocations." This is quite natural since all the gods of antiquity lived on earth, were man-like and also behaved like men: well disposed to the obedient and hostile to the disobedient; like men, they were envious, revengeful, ambitious. The facts that the gods were manlike is one of the proofs in favour of the opinion that religious thinking did not arise from the contemplation of the phenomena of nature but arose on the basis of the social struggle. It is quite admissible to think that the "notable" people of antiquity were the raw material for the manufacture of gods: Hercules, the "hero of labour," and "master of all trades," was eventually raised to the Olympus among the gods. In the imagination of primitive men, god was not an abstract conception, a fantastic being, but a perfectly real figure armed with one or another implement of labour; god was a master of one trade or another, a teacher and co-worker of men. God was an artistic generalization of the successes of labour and the "religious" thinking of the toiling masses must be placed in quotation marks, since it was a purely artistic creation. While idealizing the capacities of men and having a presentiment, as it were, of their powerful development, the creation of myths was fundamentally realistic. It is easy to discover in every flight of ancient fantasy its stimulus, and this stimulus was always the striving of men to lighten their labour. It is quite clear that this striving was introduced into life by people of physical labour. And it is quite clear that god would not have appeared and would not have existed so long in the every-day customs of men of labour if he were not exceedingly useful to the lords of the earth, the exploiters of labour. In our country, god is becoming obsolete, so rapidly and easily, precisely because the reason for his existnce has disappeared: the necessity for justifying the power of man over man, since man must only be the collaborator of man, his friend, his comrade-in-arms, his teacher but not the lord over his mind and will.

But the more mighty and powerful the slave-owner became, the higher have the gods risen in heaven, and there appeared among the masses the struggle with gol as embodied in the images of Prometheus, the Eshonian Kaleva and other heroes, who saw in good a lord of lords, hostile to them.

Pre-Christian, pagan folklore did not preserve any clearly expressed signs of the existence of thought about the "essences," about "the first cause of all phenomena," about "things in themselves" and, in general, of signs of thought which was organized as a system in the fourth century before our era, by the "prophet of Attica," "Plato, the founder of the conception of the universe, abstracted from the processes of labour, from the conditions and phenomena of existence." It is known that the church recognized Plato as the forerunner of Christianity. It is known that the church stubbornly fought from the beginning the "survivals of paganism," and these survivals were the reflections of the labour and materialist conception of the universe. It is known that as soon as the feudal lords began to feel the power of the bourgeoisie, there appeared the idealist philosophy of Bishop Berkeley, the reactionary significance of which is elucidated by V. J Lenin in his militant book against idealism. It is known that on the eve of the French Revolution, at the end of the 18th century, the bourgeoisie utilized materialist thought for the struggle with feudalism and its inspirer—religion, but, having conquered its class enemy and in fear of its new enemy—the proletariat, the bourgeoisie immediately returned to the philosophy of idealism and to the defence of the church Feeling more or less alarmingly the lawlessness and precariousness of its power over the toiling masses, the bourgeoisie tried during the course of the 19th century, to justify its existence by the philosophy of criticism, positivism, rationalism, pragmatism and other attempts at the distortion of pure materialist thought, springing from the processes of labour. One after another of these attempts revealed the impotence to "explain" the universe, and it was once more recognized in the 20th century that the idealist Bergson is the leader of philosophic thought, the teaching of whom, by the way, is "favourable for the Catholic religion." If to this definite recognition of the necessity of moving backwards be added the modern wailings of the bourgeoisie on the destructive significance of the irresistible growth of technique, which has created the fantastic wealth of the capitalists, we get an entirely clear idea of the degree of intellectual impoverishment of the bourgoeisie and of the necessity of destroying it as a historical survival. In its decomposition the bourgeoisie is poisoning the world by the putrefaction of its corpse.

Intellectual impoverishment has always been caused by a deviation from the perception of the basic meaning of the phenomena of reality—a flight from life in consequence of fear of it, or in consequence of an egoistic striving for repose, in consequence of social indifference called forth by the most vulgar and disgusting anarchism of capitalist states.

STREET VENDORS OF NULL-BAZAR

Green Vegetable Sellers

Hot Meat-pie Vendors.

U. S. WILL GO MATRIARCHICAL

American Woman Lawyer's Prediction

Within the next 30 years the White House and with it the United States will be ruled by women, according to a prediction made recently by Lillian Rock at the annual convention of the Women Lawyers' Association at Chicago last month.

"Within my lifetime I expect some brilliant woman will emerge from the ballot-box to the presidency. All of our country's Presidents have gone forth from women," she observed.

"What is to prevent woman herself from going forth to occupy that exalted post?"

AMERICAN BUILDS NATIONAL STYLE IN ART

(Continued from page 11).

result in a general decorative style having as strong individuality as any of those of the eighteenth century, now so widely admired

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

In the same building are the offices of another organization whose aims are directed toward emphasis on aesthetic essentials in such merchandise as may be seen in the Permanent Exhibition of Decorative Arts and Crafts, where sales are the main objective. It is design and those on whom its development depends, that is the concern of this other body, the National Alliance of Art and Industry. Its membership and field of operations includes three major sections; industrialists, who are producing goods of innumerable sorts; designers who are supplying producers, or are ready to supply them, with artistically attractive and more easily salable forms and patterns for their goods; and the last group is mentioned as "those leaders of public taste who appreciate the fine things in daily use, as well as painting, sculpture and architecture".

Those in the first group are to be shown, if they do not yet see, that increased sales will follow wise application of art to their wares. This comes about through utilizing the services of the designers who make up the second group, men and women of experience and proven success. The third support, necessary for stability and financial success of the others, is the buyer, the "leader of public taste" who will pay for what the other two produce, and who will lead others to do so.

NATION'S LEADING DESIGNERS PARTICIPATE.

Last April the Alliance opened a four weeks' industrial arts exhibition on floor 63, heavy attendance leading to a six weeks' run The personel back of the whole movement may be judged by the committee for this event: Messrs. Walter Teague Egmont Arens, Lucian Bernhard Donald Deskey, Henry Dreyfuss Ben Nash, Gilbert Rohde, Eugene Schoen, Russel Wright, Industrial art here seems to mean the same thing that others call decorative art, or applied art—no more and no less—and takes in about all we see around us, except paintings and sculptures.

Aside from frequent exhibitions, many conferences are arranged by them at which designers and industrialists are brought together almost daily for consultation or steady engagement. Here are found working together the members of three activities vital for arousing appreciation of a higher order of beauty in common things. Trained talent is being accepted in a rapidly increasing degree by industry, as a good investment. Aesthetic quality has proven to be a profitable refinement for countless kinds of things, from alarm clocks to house heaters, from rugs to table linen. By all these means it is finding its way into homes everywhere.

Standards of taste will in time begin to appear and something that may properly be called the American style develop. It may take some years for this to work itself out, for it is not to be dictated, to be settled by authority of the NRA, or by an imaginary social or artistic elite, as a set to be imitated This democracy is too scattered and far spread, its tastes, or lack of them, too diverse, for a decade or two to do much toward developing a national standard in decorative art. But the nation has, it seems, too much vitality to go long without achieving one.—(Courtesy Christian Science Monitor.)

IN MEMORY OF TOP-KNOT

Barbers Of Yokohama Hold Festival

Yokohama barbers are to hold a unique festival in memory of the chonmage, the top-knot worn by the samurai in feudal days.

It is the 65th anniversary of the declaration that the long hair of the samurai was to be cut off, as a sign that Japan had become a modern nation.

The barbers of Yokohama will save all the hair they cut off the heads of their customers during the period of the festival which lasts until August 19. They will then offer the hair to the Grand Shrine at Ise and also to the Gyokusenji, a Yokohama temple.

These enterprising barbers are also planning to erect a monument to the chonmage in Yokohama.

"Ten Commandments" Of German Mating

Marry Only For Love, But Choose Your Mate From Nordic Blood

An example of the way in which race propaganda is being spread in Germany is found in a brochure published by the Reich Council for the People's Health and printed in thousands—"Ten Commandments for the Choice of a Mate."

1. Remember that you are a German.

Young Germans are warned that their lives really belong to the nation, and that all their actions must serve the interests of the nation.

2. If you have inherited good health do not remain unwed.

All that you are, your characteristics, your body and spirit are the inheritance, the gift of your forefathers. You live in a continuous chain of generations. Do not break the chain.

3. Keep your body pure.

Guard the health you inherited from your parents to serve the nation.

Beware of trifling with the flippant. What you ask of your mate, ask of yourself. Remember that you are a German forefather of the future.

4. Keep your mind and soul pure.

Young German men and women are warned to keep their natures free from alien influences.

5. As a German choose your mate from the same blood or from Nordic blood.

This commandment is followed by a lengthy lecture on the importance of keeping the German race pure.

6. When choosing a mate inquire into his antecedents.

You do not only marry your mate, you marry his antecedents also. Valuable progeny can only come from valuable ancestry.

Gifts or understanding are just as much an inheritance as the colour of hair and eyes.

A good man may carry within himself the germs of bad characteristics fatal for the happiness of his children. Therefore, never marry the only good man in a bad family.

In case of doubt about the health of their mate's antecedents, prospective German wives and husbands are advised to get expert advice from Government authorities.

7. Health is the one condition for external beauty.

Young Germans are advised to be medically examined before embarking on marriage.

8. Marry only for love.

Prospective spouses are warned that money does not make for happiness.

But do not let your love be blind. Be clear-seeing and responsible. Intoxication of the senses is not love.

9. Look for a marriage partner, not a playmate.

Marriage is not a momentary game between two people but a permanent bond of deep significance for individuals and nations.

10. Healthy progeny is the meaning of marriage.

The nation needs from you at least three or four children for its assured existence. The more children you have the greater variety of family characteristics are revealed.

You will pass away, but what you pass on to your family remains. In them you celebrate your resurrection. Your folk live eternally. — The "Manchester Guardian."

FORD BUYS ANNE BOLEYN'S COTTAGE

Will Restore It As Henry VIII Knew It

The only home Anne Boleyn ever owned, a cottage near Chelmsford, Essex, has been bought by Henry Ford, motorcar magnate, whose proclivities as a collector of the old and the historical have become almost as famous as his automobile.

The manufacturer is going to spend Dol. 1,250 on the cottage, having it rebuilt, as it was 400 years ago, when King Henry VIII, came down from London to see the sweetheart, who was later to become his queen and change the course of English history.

Bull's Lodge—Anne's surname was often spelled Bullen—is the name of the cottage and it stands back in a field behind a tangle of country lanes. It was here after a one-day march from London that the Crusaders of the Middle Ages pitched their first camp on the way to the Holy Land.

It was also here that H. Livermore, a South country shepherd, brought his flocks to graze six years ago. Down below the cottage in the cellar he found an underground passage leading to the castle across the fields. It was along this dark passage that Henry came to visit pretty Anne Boleyn.

To-day the castle is a girl's school, while Livermore has given up his flock to work for Ford by caring for the cottage.

Though Ford has made only one trip to Europe since the War, he has acquired many historical objects on this side of the Atlantic. At home, his famous museum in Detroit, which contains many curious and quaint collections, houses many of these as well as those he gathered in America.—"Chicago Daily Tribune."

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DESHBHAKTA VENKATAPPAYYA

Father Of The Andhra Movement

(By K. B.)

It is a strange sight in these days of Western materialism to come across one, who has given up a lucrative legal profession on the ethical principle that a man should have only a mission and not a profession after attaining certain wordly success. Such strange—is it solitary?—exception is Venkatappayya of Andhra. What nobler mission can one have than fighting for the freedom of one's country?

Mr. Venkatappayya has been in the forefront of our public life for many years. The Bengal agitation to unsettle the settled fact of Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal, captured the imagination of the emotional Andhras who felt the need for a separate province so that they might have the opportunity of self-expression and what was more, preserve and enrich their own distinctive culture. That this was not a linguistic stunt but a sub-national movement has been proved in spite of interested opponents.

It was as the Father of the Andhra Movement, Venkatappayya has endeared himself to the Andhras.

ABLE LIEUTENANT OF MAHATMA

But it is as a loyal follower of Mahatma that the rest of India knows him. Sublime idealism, the unbending resolve, the selfless surrender at the altar of Swaraj, the purity of thought, word and deed, summoned by the Mahatma for achieving the political liberation of this land, were the very qualities found in Mr. Venkatappayya.

During the early days of the non-co-operation campaign, when Dr. Pattabhi was still subjecting the Gandhian politics to his critical analysis, when Sjt. Prakasam had not yet taken to active politics, the destinnies of Andhra were quite safe in Mr. Venkatappayya's hands. The laurels that adorn the brow of Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the hero of the Bardoli No-Tax Campaign, would have been won by him long ago, but Gandhiji,—is it God?—willed otherwise.

The downward plane of the movement that has followed the Council-entry has damped his enthusiasm and chilled his spirit This Andhra leader was not much active till the Lahore Congress, though he had not certainly left the Congress camp. The Independence resolution of Lahore, the Civil Disobedience campaign following it and the new life with which India had pulsated in those historic days, brought him to the forefront again.

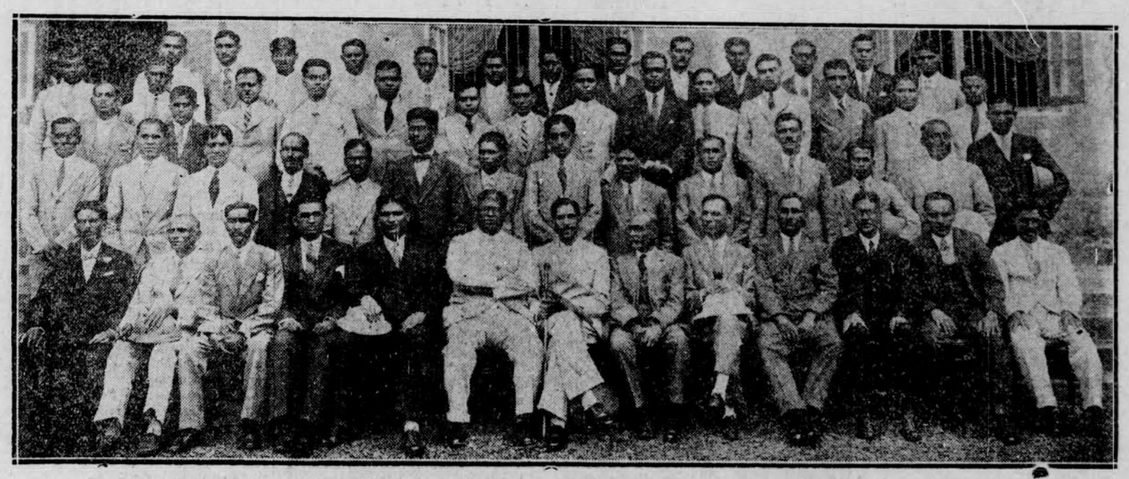
Guntur, the centre of his activities, was next only to Bardoli —as it provided no less than 1,500 prisoners. Incidentally, if one does not hear much of this patriot, it is principally due to the modesty and the unwillingness of the Andhra patriots as a whole to shove themselves into the lime light through the press.

In the second campaign of Civil Disobedience, Venkatappayya had not lagged behind others, in spite of his difficulties. An ailing wife, a shattered health never to be recouped, were the unfortunate circumstances under which he had to take part in the Congress campaign that was revived in 1932. He could have well retired without loss of credit with his past achievements. A less noble son of India would have excused himself, but to Venkatappayya the call of the country was more than anything. There is no sacrifice too heavy, no hardship unendurable to this leader, where the country is concerned No wonder that a grateful nation called him Deshbhakta.

HIS LIMITATIONS

Deshbhakta, however, has his limitations like any mortal. He is not known for high intellectual qualities as a politician. He has unfortunately a weak temper which makes him furious occasionally. What Deshbhakta's place in the future politics of the country will be is a matter for considerable speculation. He is not a dominating figure like Prakasam, not a fighter like Sambamurti, not an intellectual luminary like Pattabhi, not an arresting force like Nageswararao, but a man of adorable character, who carries the greatest weight among the Congressmen of his province.

He is dear to us not only for what he has done, which entities him to a permanent place in the national memory, but for what he is, a check on our excesses, with his ripe wisdom and vast experience, a unifying force in dissentient ranks, with his unsullied honour, and indisputable patriotism. Deshbhakta, in short, is the essence of the Andhra spirit of loyalty and sense of duty.



A group photo of the Catholic Staff Association of the Imperial Bank of India taken on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee celebrated at Mount Mary's, Bandra, on the 12th inst.

HOME SWEET HOME

Mr. Roosevelt returns to White House from tour in Pacific.

(By Ray in Kansas City "Star".)

DISARMAMENT

Guess what will happen to the lunch and clothes unless everybody goes in. (Carlisle in "Des Moines Register")

ONCE COMMONER, NOW EMPRESS

EMPRESS OF MANCHUKUO

Elizabeth Pu Yi, wife of Henry Pu Yi, Emperor of the new Manchurian Empire, was automatically raised from the position of a commoner to that of Empress when he was enthroned. She is the daughter of a Manchu business man. Little is known about her in the outside world. Her tastes, however, are said to be modern. She received part of her education from two American women, daughters of a Philadelphia Congregational missionary.

Miss Tarangini Nilkanth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Ramanbhai and Lady Nilkanth of Ahmedabad, has proceeded to England to prosecute studies at the Whitelands College, London. She belongs to a family which has distinguished itself in the social and literary fields, Lady Nilkanth and all her five daughters being graduates.

"IF YOU WERE A GOOD FAIRY"

What Miracles Would You Perform For Benefit Of Humanity?

The offer by the "Manchester Guardian" of a first prize of two guineas and a second prize of one guinea, for the most entertaining or instructive replies in not more than 100 words to the question "If you were given the power to perform three (and only three) scientific or other "miracles" 'for the good of the world, which would you choose, and why?" has had very interesting results, which are described as follows in the "Guardian."

In asking competitors to choose their own miracles writes the "Manchester Guardian," we purposely left them free from any bondage to credibility; they might wave the fairy wand in any way they liked, from the production of a perpetual motion machine or the distilling of sunshine from cucumbers to such a modest, trifling requirement as the wish of a St. Albans reader for:

The discovery of a harmless substance which would make shaving unnecessary.

It was all one to us; whatever the fantasy, the laws of nature as we know them were guaranteed to be suspended for the duration. And abundantly did readers enter into the spirit of the things By now you should be pleased to hear, an immense number of alterations have been made in the conditions of human existence—poverty has been abolished; employment has been found for everyone; the slums have disappeared; a cure for cancer and most other diseases has been found; battleships and other armaments throughout the world have mysteriously vanished overnight; the weather has been brought completely under human control; the League of Nations is in possession of unquestioned authority and power throughout the world; and all needless noise has disappeared from the streets. It is almost supererogatory to mention that the Golden Rule is now in force everywhere and that various persons without the gifts of proportion and a sense of humour have been endowed with these qualities.

All these authentic miracles seem to have been performed in far too many places up and down the country during the last week or so for there to be any doubt that they ought to have taken effect by sheer weight of will-power. However, there are also a few minor alterations. A London reader notices:

Dr. Kert Kertchief's extraction of Snuffeine from new-mown hay. The use of this extract has made the common cold as rare as snow in summer.

An equally modest wizard in Sale prefers:

A sort of wonderful ray that killed all bores at birth.

A machine that by pressing a button gave perfect meals and washed up the dishes afterwards.

Last and most difficult of all, a pill that made people fascinating—even grumpy husbands or tedious relations would suddenly fill your heart with joy.

Simple cures for the world's political ills were provided. A Halifax writer arranges to introduce a threatening army from another planet to sit tight in the Sahara. Immune from all forms of attack, they would open the eyes of the nations to the need of world unity before they departed as they came .Further doses as required.

To achieve the end of international understanding a Glossop wonder worker chooses to endow everyone with the ability to speak and write English, completely eradicate any memory of their own language. At the same time change every written and printed word into English—a prescription, however, which might not look so well to those purblind foreigners who still prefer to read their Goethe or Cervantes in the original. Another London reader has no doubts about the matter; he wishes to extend the British Empire to embrace the entire solar system, subjecting natives of other planets and compelling them to provide markets for world produce. According to principles of present practice, this would solve all world economic problems.

After that it would be a small matter to "give every man his ideal wife and every woman her ideal husband" (Brighouse), or, alternatively, create a machine "to identify incompatibility of temperament" (Harroagte); or produce "a serum, to be injected at birth, which would produce in a child a horror of cruelty of every kind" (Chesterfield).

An interesting list of scientific impossibilities was provided from Gerrards Cross:

1 To alter the nature of adrenalin so that fear and anger should cease from the world of men. This would end war.

2. To alter the nature of haemoglobin so that the blood unaided should overcome all diseases. This would end pestilence.

3. To alter the nature of lecithin so that human intelligence should no longer tolerate such foolishness as hunger in a world of plenty. This would end famine.

The last prescription may be crystal-clear to some of our readers; the adjudicator can only say it is not so to him. A book of chemical reference informs him that "a dipalmityl lecithin occurs in brain closely resembling the synthetic distearyl compound," which sounds impressive, as though it should be full of all sorts of exciting possibilities, but not perhaps immediately highly lucid.

A Middlesbrough competitor had a high, serious note:

I would make pigs fly. In other words I would give people a passion for Life and Life more abundantly. The cranium would then house a brain and not a ball of string used to imprison one's great-grandmother.

A Cambridge reader was original. He paid no attention to the prescribed word limit or he would have been considered for a prize. The first two miracles" he advised are—

1 That the experiences of others and of history should be as vivid as one's own experiences. Exception: Experiences involving malicious hatred—racial or personal.

This would make a major apology for education. It is a tragedy that the wisdom of the past is so easily buried, and that the same mistakes are made over and over again with monotonous regularity. What a pity each type of mistake has not a distinctive and nauseating odour, so we could easily detect it whatever its fine new outer garments.

2 That each man should spend one month of the year as a woman, and that each woman, should spend one month of the year as a man

There would then be no need to write voluminous and expensive books on marital troubles. A little understanding goes further than a lot of painful imagination.

What a world it would be if almost any of all these wishes could come true!—if even the the mildest safest, and most reasonable of them could come true.

Out of the hundreds of entries, the one miracle that nobody asked for was the ability to foresee the future. Perhaps readers are right.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The first prize is awarded to: Miss Helen Hook, c/o. Miss Wood, 11, Rutland Road, Harrogate, who asked, very charmingly, for some small miracles.

Being a Good Fairy, it is my intention to bestow upon Mortals the gifts they seem most anxious to possess.

After watching them, I have decided that they care for appearances above everything else.

This explains the number of Beauty Parlours to which all flock in the hope of improving their looks.

I, therefore, wave my wand and decree, first, that no man shall be bald.

Secondly, that no woman shall be plain.

Thirdly, that the children—but htey are already so beautiful! I will decree that no child shall be 'unhappy'.

The second prize goes to a representative of the more detailed and scientific "improvers": J. H. Bamford, 53, Nuttal Street, Blackburn, who gives this list:

1. Make nitrogen a more stable gas. As the breaking up of nitrogen compounds is the basis of high explosives, the gas being made stable would make war on modern lines impossible. Cardox and liquid air would do all the blasting required in peaceful occupations.

2. Make all humans pale green. This would remove the colour barrier and give none superiority over another. Pale green would not look out of place in most natural scenery.

3. Isolate the germ of cancer and so remove the greatest terror facing individuals to-day.

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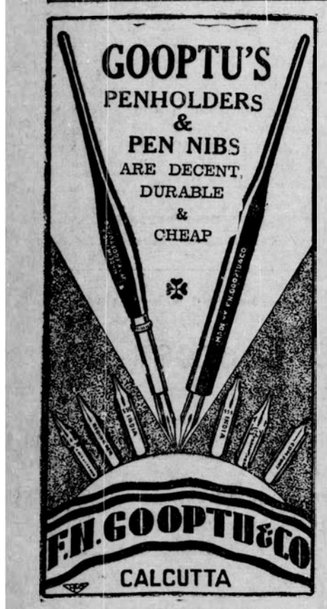

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WORLD OF SCIENCE

Our Expanding Universe

Indian Scientist Suggests Light Changing Into Electricity May Have Started Cosmic Process

The primordial act which started the expanding universe on its supposed soap-bubble expansion may have been the changing of light into electricity. This is the report of Prof. A. C. Banerji of the University of Allahabad to the British science journal "Nature."

In the course of his article Prof. Banerji writes as follows in "Nature":—

Prof. G. W. Todd has put forward evidence against the suggestion that the positron is a constituent of the nucleus. He states that for a definite atomic mass P, and a definite atomic number Z, the arrangement of a particles, neutrons, etc., in the atomic nucleus should be such as to give a unique structure for the nucleus. Allowing the possibility of positrons, but excluding the possibility of unattached electrons, Todd constructed the following arrangement for the unique structure:

½ (Z—K alpha-particles plus (P—2Z plus 2K) neutrons plus K positrons

where K is equal to 0 or 1, whichever makes ½ (Z—K) an integer.

Prof. Todd asks: Where do the electron and positron come from in this change? If we accept the suggestion that a gama-ray of sufficient energy may undergo fission into a positron and an electron in the strong electric field of the nucleus, the apparent anomaly may be explained. Now beta-ray emission was preceded by emission of alpha-particles, and if some alpha-particles, without getting out of the nucleus, just shift their positions from higher energy levels to lower levels, there would be emission of energy which would appear as gama-ray radiation. Some of the gama-rays would very likely undergo fission into positrons and electrons within the nucleus. The positron of the gama-ray would attach itself to the nucleus and thus increase the atomic number by one, and the beta-particle would escape.

We find that as UX2 is transformed into UII, a new alpha-particle is created according to the transformation:

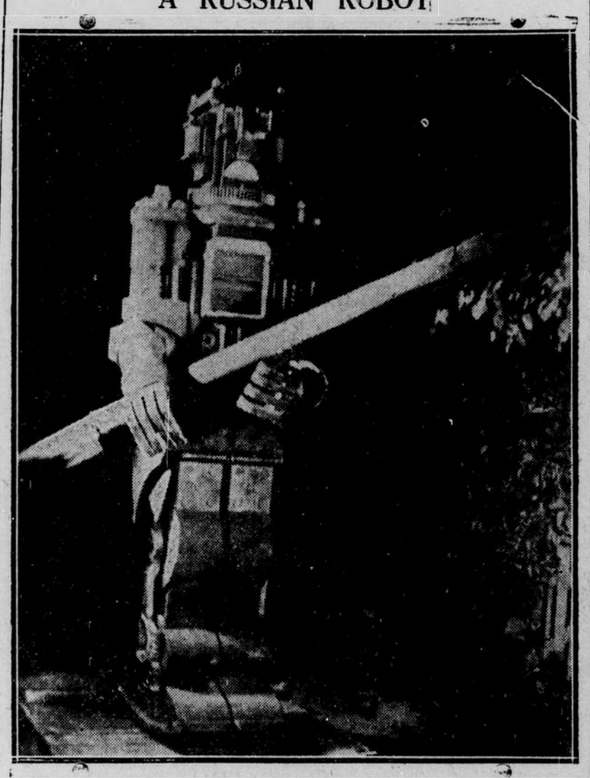
4n plus 1p—1 alpha plus 1 beta the alpha-particle remaining in the nucleus. This transformation can also be explained by assuming that an alpha-particle is an aggregate of four neutrons and two positrons, and also a positron and an electron were created out of a gama-ray, and the two positrons combined with the four neutrons to form the gama-particle. It may be pointed out that a gama-ray transformation is usually accompanied by gama-ray radiation. The blinding energy of a proton is presumably great, and so its dissociation into its constituent parts cannot be spontaneous. Naturally we come across a comparatively smally number of neutrons and positrons.

Dirac has suggested the possibility of a negative proton2. A plausible hypothesis may be formulated according to which super gama-rays or cosmic ray photons may also undergo fission into positive and negative protons. A proton has the energy of 9.4 x 10'8 electron volts, and a cosmic ray photon may have the energy of the order 10'11 electron volts.

The breaking up of a photon into an electron and a positron or into a positive proton and a negative proton, may be helpful in explaining why our universe started expanding from the Einstein universe. We know that, mass for mass, matter exerts less gravitational attraction than radiation. So the conversion of radiation into matter will lessen the gravitational factor. Therefore if by some method the photon breaks up into two material particles, the Einstein universe will start expanding. Possibly radiation, as well as the fundamental material particles, already existed in the Einstein universe. Some of the photons broke up into constituent particles in the electric field of already existing charged particles and thereby started expansion.

I also feel that the final end of the universe as predicted by Sir James Jeans, due to all matter ultimately dissolving away into radiation, may not happen, as materialisation of radiation is possible and electrons positrons, positive protons and negative protons can be created or re-formed out of the photons. It may also be mentioned here that Prof. Tolman established the possibility of a universe in which reversible processes take place, without entropy reaching a maximum or free energy a minimum.

A RUSSIAN ROBOT



An amazing new robot which is claimed by its constructors to be "almost human" has been built in Moscow. The robot, which is constructed of steel, can walk and wield a pole of tremendous weight in its hands. It is hoped gradually to make adjustments to the machine which will enable it to perform most of the movements of a human being.

NEW USE FOR X-RAYS

They Disclose Constituents Of Metals

By holding a piece of metal up to a beam of X-rays it is now possible to tell quickly what are its chemical constituents, it is announced by Dr. L. V. Hamos of Stolkholm.

The apparatus for analyzing the tell-tale secondary X-rays consists of a cylindrical crystal of pure salt. This cylinder does for the mixed-up secondary X-rays what an ordinary prism of glass or a spectrum grating does for white light—it breaks up into its colours, or wave-lengths.

As the X-rays come from the salt crystal, they strike a photographic plate at different places and leave marks which distinguish each metal present in the original sample of metal.

MARCH OF LIGHTNING

Progress Earthward Is Seen To Be In Series Of Rushes

When lightning bolts jump from clouds to the ground, they do not come down directly but progress earthward in a series of rushes.

The first discharge comes down through the air its 150 feet and stops. Then the second discharge follows in the path of the first, but with the way already cleared for it through the atmosphere, it comes down further than the first. In a series of step-like discharges the bolt finally hits the ground. The total elapsed time for the rushes is a few thousandths of a second. The time between each two rushes is a ten-thousandth of a second.

This mechanism of a lightning discharge is reported to the British science journal "Nature," by the South African scientists, Dr. B. F. J. Schonland, H. Collens and Dr. D. J. Malan. Their study was made with the aid of a high-speed Boys camera.

FLAME COMES BEFORE HEAT

New Theory Puzzles Scientists

Science has a new puzzler—which comes first, the heat or the flame?

A theory announced from the United States Bureau of Mines challenges the common belief of laymen and engineers, that heat is always first. It shows how flame, or one of its elements, can precede heat, and probably does in explosions of gas, such as drive an automobile, writes the science editor of the "Associated Press" of America from Pittsburgh.

The theory analyzes anew the famous "flame front" which modern ultra-rapid cameras have shown in burning gases. Even an explosion is not the simultaneous flame of all the gas, as it seems to the eye. Instead of a layer of flame, only a two-thousandth of an inch thick, spreads over the gas.

This layer is the "flame-front". It spreads through the gas at tremendous speed, but always as a "front". That is, the layer in burning itself out spreads to the unburned layer adjacent. The question has been how the fire spreads. The universally accepted theory has been that heat from the flame by diffusion into the adjacent thin layer of gas, heating that unburned layer to its "ignition point."

This heat flow is challenged in the new theory, described in the Journal of Chemical Physics by Bernard Lewis, physical chemist of the Bureau of Mines, and Guenther von Elbe, University of Virginia.

They point out that a flame front is known to obtain highly energized atoms and "radicals," the latter small bunches of atoms acting together. Some of these energized particles pass out of the flame by digusion into the unburned gas adjacent. There they set up chemical reactions at ordinary temperatures, that is, in gas not hot enough to burn. These reactions lead to combustion. Furthermore this kind of spread of the explosive flame is said to be faster than by heat alone.

200-INCH "EYE" TO BE DUPLICATED

Giant Telescope Mirror To Have Twin

Plans to cast soon a new 200-inch telescope mirror, a twin of the world's greatest "eye" which was poured at Corning, New York, last March, were announced by the Corning Glass Works on July 29.

Although the new mirror is planned as a substitute for the first, it means that astronomy will have available two of these cyclopean "eyes," each capable of seeing four times farther into space than the present largest telescope, the 100-inch at Mt. Wilson, Calif.

It was decided to cast the second "eye" because it had been found that it will take about as much work to complete the first mirror as to make an entirely new mirror.

Accordingly the Observatory Council of the California Institute of Technology, which will build the mammoth telescope, and the research and development department of the Corning Glass Works agreed that a new disc be cast, and that the present disc be further processed both to have an available mirror in reserve and to test procedure to assure success for the new disc.

DOOMED TO BECOME EXTINCT

Not One Gorilla Or Whale Will Be Left Unless Steps Taken To Preserve Species

Gorillas and whales are in grave danger of becoming extinct and in a few years may be listed along with the numerous prehistoric animals, according to the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, Oxford, and trustee of the British Museum, who is now in Canada as one of the British delegates to the Jacques Cartier quadricentennial celebrations.

In Lloyd George's war-time Cabinet Mr. Fisher was Minister of Education, and since retiring from political life he has devoted his time largely to educational matters and to work in connection with the British Museum. He is a member of the governing body of the Museum of Natural History which is now occupied in endeavouring to protect whales and gorillas, as both these species are on the verge of extinction.

"We have much to learn about gorillas," Mr. Fisher said, "and working through British Guinea we have entered into an agreement with the Belgian Congo to take steps to preserve these animals until we have had a chance to study them. Unless we are careful there will not be a gorilla or a whale left in the world in a few years."

Exhibits and laboratory subjects reach the British Museum in many ways, Mr. Fisher stated. He told of one case in which a whale came to the Museum entirely unsolicited. "The whale," he said, "was washed up alive on the shore of the Bristol Channel. The people had no idea what to do with it, so they conceived the idea of putting it on two trucks and sending it to the museum. The whale saw some of the loveliest country in England before it died, and probably experienced the longest inland drive of any whale in existence. When we received it we were able to make measurements which up to that time had been largely guesswork. That whale's head alone weighed nine tons."

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA

Soviet Pays Greatest Attention To Safeguarding Rights Of Women And Children

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

In imperialist Russia only church marriages were recognized as legal, but after the Soviet regime was established and religion was declared to the private affair of the citizen, only marriages registered at the ZAKS (Registration of Acts of the Conditions of Citizens) were considered legal marriages; however, marriages concluded in churches before the revolution are recognized as legal.

According to the Soviet conception, the registration of marriages is necessary in order to safeguard the interests of the State and society, and the personal and property rights of the marriage-contracting parties.

Unregistered marriages can be legalized by the ZAKS should the parties concerned so desire. In cases of conflict between couples the court establishes the fact of existence of sexual intercourse for certain periods. A casual sexual relation, however, cannot serve as an argument for claiming the status of a legalized marriage, though children born as a result of such alliances have equal rights with those born of registered marriages and the parents are made responsible for their maintenance.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

The age of 18 has been set as the marriageable age for both sexes. This age-limit has been fixed to protect the health of the youth. No marriages between people under that age are registered.

Marriages between lunatics, defectives, near relations and persons registered as married and undivorced are prohibited.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

The marrying parties declare in the presence of the authorities of ZAKS and of witnesses, if so desired, whether or nor he or she has ever been married, how many times one or the other has been married, whether or not they have any children. In addition they must inform each other of the condition of their health whether either of them has ever suffered from lunacy, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, etc.

Then the marrying couple present the authorities with identification papers and documents noting their age, and obligations, and showing that neither one has any obstacles in the way of the concluding of the marriage contract. For any false information given the culprit is punishable under the criminal code.

After all these formalities, the marriage is noted down in each party's passport (in Russia everybody must carry a passport) and both the man and woman sign their names in the ZAKS register. Now the marriage is considered concluded.

Both husband and wife are allowed to retain their own surnames, or take one or the other name as a common name. Citizens of the Soviet Union of either sex retain their individual nationality when marrying members of other nationalities. However, should a woman Soviet citizen after having married a foreigner wish to give up her citizenship and adopt her husband's citizenship she is allowed to do so of her own free will.

Registering marriages solely with the aim of carrying on temporary sexual intercourse is strictly forbidden. The violators of such regulations are punishable under the criminal code of the Soviet Union.

DIVORCE.

In Czarist times, when woman was entirely dependent on man not only in her social, economic, political and cultural life, but in her personal life, too, divorce was completely inaccessible.

The peasant women were particularly oppressed. They carried the burden not only of the household work but the field work, while their men would be sleeping, lazily curled up, on the stoves—their bear-holes. Divorce was unthinkable. Once the church had soldered together the iron chains of marriage none of the parties could extract himself alive.

Czarist legislation, however, did leave a loop-hole in its divorce laws. Divorce could be obtained on grounds or adultery. For this it was necessary to supply the court with at least two points of evidence. Only the rich, of course, could profit by this clause, since such evidence as needed was very expensive and only accessible to the rich. Besides, it used to take the court quite a considerable time to give its decision; so, it is quite evident that the divorce in those days was accessible to only a limited number of people the majority were deprived of it.

NEW DIVORCE LAWS.

Under the present regime, however, the desire of one or the other persons concerned is enough to dissolve the marriage. Either one or both the parties declare in verbal or written form to the authorities of ZAKS the desire for divorce and the bond is immediately severed.

Immediately after the October Revolution with the setting in of the new regime and the establishing of the new marriage and divorce laws, the number of marriages, as well of divorces, was tremendous. This was, of course, natural. For years people had been forced to live together because of the unjust laws. As soon as the long-awaited opportunity came, everyone took advantage of it. Then, too, the new order and new freedom upset the equilibrium of the young people. They let their passions play havoc with them married in haste and then lived in discord. This, too, led to many divorces. Soon, though, the people became readjusted and the government passed measures for the protection of the rights of the child and mother, as well as property rights. This has calmed the situation. Now a normal level of marriages and divorces has been reached. Divorces and marriages, though made accessible to every citizen above 18, are registered and concluded only after a careful study of the situation and the personal character of both sides.

RIGHTS OF MOTHER AND CHILD.

In both marriage and divorce legislation the greatest attention is paid to safeguarding the interest of the child and the mother. It is namely for these reasons that the registration of all marriages and divorces has been made compulsory for all those residing on Soviet territory.

Before the Revolution Russian women had no right over the property of her husband in case of divorce. Now a wife has the right to half of the property accumulated during the period of marriage whether she contributed money to the accumulation of this property through labour, or whether she was occupied with household duties only. When the property is divided the one who is to have the custody of the children gets the larger portion.

In case the divorcee is an invalid and unable to support himself or herself, he or she has the right to demand maintenance from the other, should this other be in a position to pay, as long as the circumstances of the dependent remain unchanged.

The living quarters are considered to be the property of both alike.

INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

Men and women have equal inheritance rights on the property, etc. of their direct predecessors or descendants (parents, children, grandchildren), wife or husband. All the dependants of the deceased who lived with him for a period of no less than a year also have claims on his or her property. Persons living together but unregistered as husband and wife have equal rights of inheritance.

PROTECTION OF CHILD IN DIVORCE.

Both parents are bound to the maintenance of their child or children in case of divorce. At the time of the registering of the divorce an agreement as to the support of the off-spring must also be registered. The responsibility of each parent depends upon surrounding conditions. If one is an invalid or unemployed the other must take over full responsibility. The agreement signed states with whom the child is to remain and what part each parent is to give towards its support. The court authorities enforce the fulfilment of the agreement to the letter.

The Government is interested not only in the material welfare of the child but in its being properly brought up and educated. Should the parents prove unfit, unreliable, or of bad character, the child is put into one of the state institutions under Government care and one or both of the parents, according to their material state, are made responsible for its upkeep.

CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

In case a woman has become pregnant out of wedlock and she is unable to support herself and her coming baby she makes an application to the proper authorities for its support, naming the father. The father is called upon by the authorities to take care of the mother and child. The accused father can file a complaint with the court, which investigates the case. If he does not appear before the court within a month he is considered to be the father undoubtedly and is duly prosecuted.

Every precaution has been taken to safeguard the rights of women and children. According to Soviet laws, women having children, must receive employment immediately without any obstacles or red-tape and the children put into special institutions. "The woman must be saved from the horrible consequences to which material want can lead her, and the child, the future citizen of the USSR, must be saved from death." Such is the motto, in regard to women and children, of present-day Russia. A special organization under the name of "the Society for the Protection of mother and child" is carrying on much helpful work in this field.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Judge—"What were you doing in that place when it was raided?"

Locksmith—"I was making a bolt for the door."

* * * *

Proud Mother—"Yes, he's a year old now, and he's been walking since he was eight months old."

Bored Visitor—"Really? He must be awfully tired."

* * * *

Restaurant Patron (crossly)—"Waiter, what are those black specks in my milk?"

Waiter—"I dunno, suh—unlessen dey's some ob dem vita-m'ns dey's talkin' so much about."

* * * *

Voice Over 'Phone—"Are you the blankety-blank-blank sales manager who sent that salesman to my office to sell me your blankety—"

Sales Manager—"Yes, yes, but, my dear man, why—?"

Voice—"Well, I gave orders to all of my staff to admit no one to my private office, and your man was so persistent that they were forced to get a gun—"

Sales Manager—"My goodness, man, they didn't shoot him, did they?"

Voice—"No, but my book-keeper wants his gun back."

* * * *

Two men who had been bachelor cronies met for the first time in five years.

"Tell me, Tom," said one, "did you marry that girl, or do you still darn your own socks and do your cooking?"

"Yes," was Tom's reply.

* * * *

"How do you spend your income?"

"About 30 per cent. for shelter, 30 per cent. for clothing, 40 per cent. for food and 20 per cent. for amusement."

"But that adds up to 120 per cent."

"That's right."

* * * *

Employer "Personal appearance is a helpful factor in business success."

Employee: "Yes, and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."

* * * *

The Naval Board were examining young applicants for appointment to a naval college.

"Well," said an Admiral questioning one applicant, "and what must an officer be before he can have a funeral with full naval honours?"

"Dead!" was the bright reply.

* * * *

He had lent her his new fountain pen and she began to write a letter.

"Oh, it writes beautifully," she declared. "I'm in love with this pen."

"And I'm in love with the holder," he said quickly.

She saw the point.

* * * *

"How's business?" a passer-by asked the old scissor grinder. "Fine," he said. "I never saw things so dull."

* * * *

"Johnnie," said the teacher reprovingly, "you misspelled most of the words in your composition."

"Yes'm," explained Johnnie; "I'm going to be a dialect writer."

* * * *

Mother: "Sonny, step over and see how old Mrs. Harris is this morning."

Sonny (coming back): "73 years, six months and two days, muvver, she says."

* * * *

Her Partner: If you are tired of dancing, Mrs. Newrocks, we will sit down and have a little tete-a-tete.

Mrs. Newrocks: Oh dear me no, after such a big supper I really couldn't eat anything.

* * * *

"Now boys," said the teacher, "I want you to bear in mind, that the affix "stan" means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan, the place of the Afghans. Can anyone give me another example?"

Nobody seemed anxious to do so until little Jimmy said proudly: "Yes, sir, I can: Umbrellastan, the place for umbrellas!"

WHITE LEPROSY

GAURANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Minister—And what does your mother do for you when you have been a good girl?

Little Girl—She lets me stay home from church.

* * * *

Judge—How could you swindle people who trusted in you?

Prisoner—But, Judge, people who don't trust you cannot be swindled.

* * * *

A holiday-maker in Ireland hired a cab to take him into the country, and had not proceeded far when it pulled up at the foot of a very steep hill.

The driver appeared at the door.

"What are you at, my man?" asked the traveller. "This isn't where I told you to stop."

"Whist?" murmured the driver. "I'm only deceiving the beast and all. If I bang the door he'll think you're out, and he'll cut up the hill like the divil."

* * * *

The eldest of three little boys was sternly reproved by his mother for his bad behaviour.

"You are the eldest, Freddie," said mother sharply, "so it is really up to you to set a good example to Johnny and Timothy."

Freddie sniffed. "H'm," he said, I don't mind being an example for Johnny, but I won't be an example for both of them. Johnny's got to be it for Timothy."

* * * *

"Ah, Robins, how are you? I saw you at our performance the other night. How did you like my assumption of Hamlet?" "Capital," my dear fellow. 'Greatest piece of assumption I ever saw in my life.' "

* * * *

"Jones is a fine-looking man, isn't he?"

"Yes; I was taken for him once."

"You! Why, you're as homely as sin."

"I don't care for that: still, I was taken for him once. I endorsed his note and I was taken for him."

* * * *

Father (to daughter's boy friend): "When I courted her mother, she sat on one side of the room and I on the other."

Boy Friend: "That's what I would have done, too, were I courting her mother."

* * * *

A slightly hilarious guest at a party embraced a woman by mistake. He apologized—"Excuse me but I thought you were my wife."

"You're a nice sort of husband for any woman to have, you clumsy brute," said the woman.

"There," said the convivial one, "you talk just like her, too."

* * * *

A negro cloakroom attendant was badly startled one night when a guest in evening dress rushed in and began to smash one hat after another.

"Hold on, boss. What you all doin'? What fo' you smashin' up dese silk tiles fo'?"

"I want to find my own," said the man. "It's an opera hat; collapsible, you know. None of these seems to be it."

* * * *

At the conclusion of the afternoon Scripture lesson, teacher said, "Now, then, stand up all those children, who wish to go to Heaven."

All the scholars rose—with the exception of Tommy Brown.

"But, surely, Tommy," teacher said, surprised, "you want to go to Heaven?"

"Oh, yes, miss," Tommy said, "but mother said I was to be sure and go straight home from school!"

* * * *

"I'm sorry," said the diner, who hoped to get away with it, "but I haven't any money to pay for that meal."

"That's all right," said the cashier. "We'll write your name on the wall and you can pay the next time you come in."

"Don't do that. Everybody who comes in will see it."

"Oh, no, they won't. Your overcoat will be hanging over it."

* * * *

"I would like to write a novel."

"Do you know how to write?"

"Oh, I shall use a typewriter."

* * * *

"It's mostly you I care for, I care for your money only up to a certain point."

"The decimal point?"

* * * *

"Now, what about some elastic?" suggested the commercial traveller, who was getting an order from an Aberdeen shopkeeper.

"Na, na," said the Aberdeenian. "I'll hae nae mair o' it. I could-na measure wi'oot the stuff snapping."

* * * *

"Boy, call me a taxi."

"All right; you're a taxi."

* * * *

"Woman is nothing but a rag, a bone, and a hank of hair."

"Man is nothing but a brag, a groan and a tank of air."

* * * *

"Dad: 'I wonder what would have happened to me if I had asked as many questions when I was a boy?"

Small Son: "You might have been able to answer some of mine."

* * * *

Lawyer: "You say your husband is a finisher; what does he finish?"

Witness: "Well, just now he's finishing his third term in prison."

* * * *

Mistress: Mary, look at this figure of Venus, it's covered with dust.

Mary: Well, ma'am that's better than no cover' at all."

* * * *

Boots (in Irish hotel): "I've forgotten, captain, whether you wanted to be called at six or seven."

Voice from within: "What time is it now?"

Boots: "Eight, yer honor."

* * * *

Prospective Employer: Have you any references as to your ability as a salesman?

Applicant: Yes; I have brought with me copies of poems and jokes I have sold.

* * * *

Yawning Miss: "Is that timepiece of yours going, Willie?"

Lingering Suitor: "Yes, dear."

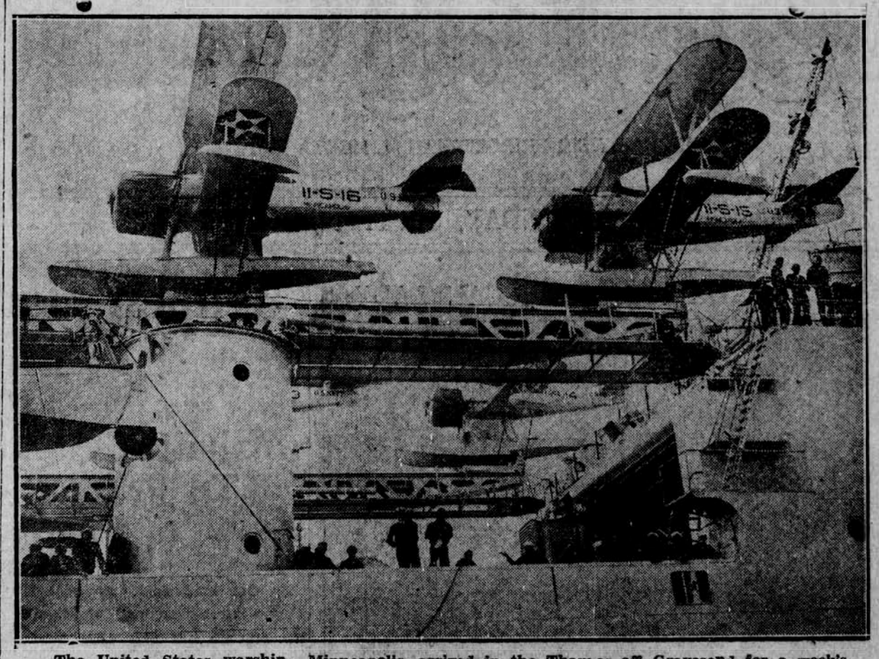
Miss: "When?"

* * * *

Friend: Why have you given the General such a peculiar pose?"

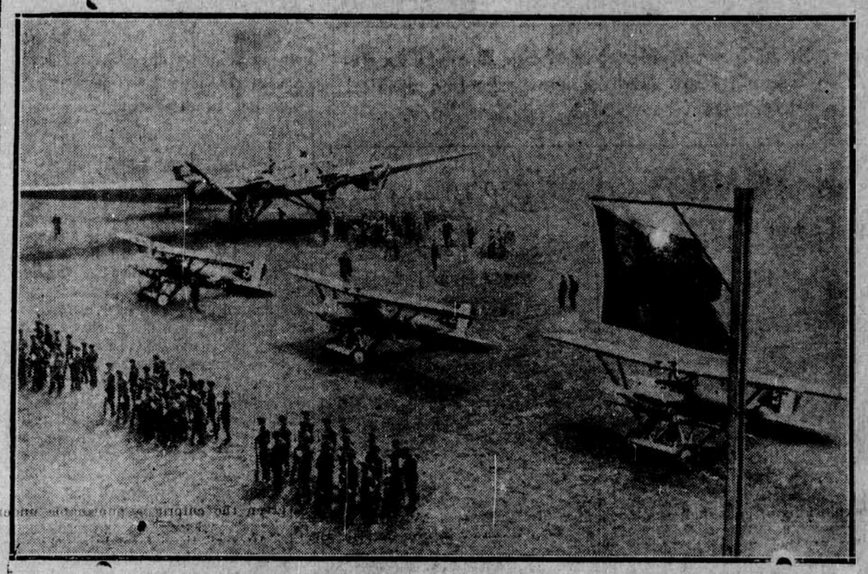
Sculptor: "You see it was started as an equestrian statue, and then the committee found they could not afford the horse."

AMERICAN WARSHIP IN THE THAMES



The United States warship, Minneapolis, arrived in the Thames off Gravesend for a week's visit last month. Photo shows the 'planes on her deck.

A WINGED EXPRESSION OF GOOD WILL FROM SOVIET



The three sleek visiting planes from the Soviet, are shown lined up at Le Bourget, Paris, after their arrival via Vienna. The trip was made as an expression of goodwill in answer to the visit to Russia made last year by the French Air Minister in French aeroplanes. Notice the red flag on the right waving a greeting. Prominent officials of the French Government were on hand to greet the squadron.

CHICAGO CADDIES GO NUDIST

And Scare Away Women Players In Tournament

Caddies on strike for higher wages at the Exmoor Golf Club, Chicago, went nudist on the course and put a stop to a tournament in which women were playing.

The golfers had decided to defy the strikers and carry their own clubs. A woman was preparing to drive off when, in the distance, a naked caddie appeared on the fairway.

Another and another popped up, and soon 20 caddies were romping over fairways and bunkers and splashing about in water hazards.

The women players at once departed and police were hastily summoned. They forced the lads to get back into their clothes (says Reuter) and chased them from the course.

The caddies had demanded 4s. for 18 holes, and 160 boys were concerned in the strike.

WIFE-BOSSED MARRIAGES GO ON ROCKS EARLIER

Marriages in which the wife is boss go on the rocks more, often than those in which the husband dominates, Dr. Paul Popenoe, director of the Institute of Family Relations reported recently after a survey of 3,000 married couples.

"Partnerships in which the husband and wife are on a 50-50 basis have the best chance" Dr. Popenoe said. "They turn out well 87 per cent. of the time—but they are an almost hopelessly unrealizeable ideal, even for most college people."

Of the man-bossed marriages studied 61 per cent were reported successful. The felicity score fell to 47 per cent. in cases where Madame was the head of the house.

An interesting sidelight on the research conducted under the professor's direction was that quarrelling over family finances was a universal complaint in home from which happiness was found to have fled.

NO RELIGION BY RADIO

You Cannot Broadcast Soul, Says Clergyman

The opinion that broadcast religion will empty the churches was one of several striking views expressed by Dr. J. H. Reginald Dixon, opening a discussion on broadcast services at the Congress of the Incorporated Association of Organists at Portsmouth in mail week.

"You cannot broadcast a soul," said Dr. Dixon, who is organist of Lancaster Cathedral. "Neither can you broadcast a soul's highest aspirations—and this is prayer.

Though words of prayers may be spoken into a microphone, yet the Almighty God is not to be regarded as listening into the loudspeaker.

"When a person communes with his Maker, all thoughts of broadcasting technique come as intrusions to spoil his devotions."

MORE ENERGY WANTED

"The talks and sermons should reach a more positive level of instruction and encouragement than the cold and neutral spirit of benevolence with which B. B. C. religion seems to have identified itself."

More life, energy and persuasiveness would result were every preacher permitted to give his complete message in full accord with the doctrines of his Church, the only condition being to avoid giving hurt or annoyance to those of different creeds

"But do not let us regard a broadcast service as a substitute for the real thing," said Dr. Dixon. "The real thing cannot be broadcast."

STEALING

Would you punish your child because he developed a rash? Certainly you would not do so, because you know that the rash is due to any one of several causes, and the child could be held in no way responsible for its appearance, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M. D. in the "Montreal Gazette".

You do not blame your child if he contracts measles, nor do you find fault with him if he is the victim of eczema. You realize that in such cases, there is a change in the skin, a rash which is a symptom or sign of an abnormal physical condition, such as measles or eczema.

Would you punish your child for stealing? We imagine that the negatives would be drowned by the definite answers in the affirmative. Yet, all would agree that if the child is to be punished, the only reason for the punishment which could be given is that the child is responsible for his stealing.

Just as there are unhealthy physical conditions, so there are unhealthy mental states, and when these latter occur, they are the result of heredity and environment over which the individual has no control. The child does not select his parents, so he does not choose his heredity and, as his parents control his environment, they, not the child, are responsible for the product of their training.

Unless parents teach their child what is meant by ownership through allowing the child pleasurable associations with personal possessions, it is not to be expected that he will later possess this socially desirable attitude. When the child is young, his taking of things which do not belong to him may be considered "cute," and he is encouraged to develop an anti-social habit, which, as he grows older, is called stealing.

In order to give the child an appreciation of the use of money and to teach him that he must do without now so as to save for the securing of pleasure later on, it is advisable for him to have an allowance. This is an important part of the child's education, because in later life, it is essential that he know how to use money properly.

Children of poor intelligence often feel inferior because they cannot keep up with their classmates. It frequently happens that such children steal in order to have money to spend on their companions and, in this way, make good fellows of themselves, thus making up for their inferiority in other ways.

We believe that stealing is a symptom that is comparable to a rash, and that it should be dealt with in the same manner, by finding and treating the cause. Merely treating the symptoms does not help; the cause must be given attention.

COMING OF SAVIOUR FORETOLD

Overseer Of Zion Colony Predicts Event "Any Time After 6 a. m. Sept. 10"

When the trumpet blows on the day of the Feast of Trumpets, the loyal followers of Wilbur Glenn Voliva will be waiting in hushed awe for the arrival of the Saviour, says the Zion (Illinois) correspondent of the Associated Press of America.

Long before this, the overseer of the Zion religious colony had foretold the end of the big flat world.

But now Voliva has proclaimed the month and day for the coming of the Lord and the destruction of his enemies. Any time after six a.m. September 10, it will happen, he said.

Notable among the enemies listed for hell and general decay are those who beat the Voliva folks at the polls last spring.

He told them they might as well get ready, for things at Zion were winding up.

"I believe the Lord will come on the Feast of Trumpets," the religious dictator told his flock at prayer meeting, "and I believe he will come this year. At the close of every age God has called a messenger. In Zion there will be a little circle, and God will destroy the rest.

"We are in the end ..... Things are winding up in Zion."

Time and again the thundering orator of Shiloh Tabernacle has flayed his foes and exhorted his flock, telling the one he would leave them to lead his faithful to a new paradise, or blasting the anti-Voliva faction with prophecies of destruction. His latest estimate of the end of the world, which he still says is as flat as a pancake, was A.D. 1946. But the coming event may change things.

JOAN OF ARC IN IN BATHING SUIT

Catholic Storm Roused Over Beauty Pageant

A storm of controversy has been aroused at New York by the inclusion of Joan of Arc in a charity pageant, "Bathing Beauties of History," staged last week-end at Atlantic Beach Club, near Coney Island.

St. Joseph's Hospital Catholic Institution has refused to accept its quarter share of the proceeds on the ground that the spectacle of a saint in bathing dress was an insult to the Church.

Miss Mary Peck, who impersonated Joan, said she wore a bathing suit of thin metal to simulate armour and carried a shield. She had tried, she declared, to behave with the dignity of a saint.

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STAGGERING TYPHOON CASUALTIES

Figures Of Dead, Injured And Sunk Swell

TOKIO, Sept 21.

According to the Home Office estimate, the casualties at the prefecture of Osaka alone number 767 dead, 3,058 injured and 488 missing; while in Kyoto 104 were killed, 306 injured; and in Tokio four killed and 33 injured.

The Police estimates are much higher. They say that in Kyoto prefecture 207 were killed, 913 injured and in Hyogo prefecture over 450 were killed or injured, making the total number of casualties 6,354.

It is reported from Takamatsu that 2,350 fishing boats were sunk in the inland sea with a heavy loss of life.

In the British colony in Shioyo, a seaside suburb in Kobe, there were narrow-escapes from the Typhoon.

Many had to leave their bungalows, and race for life; some were trapped in the tide, but they swam to safety.

ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

Inquest On Deceased Results In Verdict Of Death From Pneumonia

An inquest on the body of Kalidas Raghunath, a Hindu residing at Byculla, was held by the City Coroner on Saturday morning.

The verdict of the jury is said to be that death was due to pneumonia.

The facts of the case, however, could not be ascertained beyond some meagre details as the inquest papers were not made available to the "Chronicle" reporter.

Enquiries by the reporter show the deceased was arrested in a gambling raid made by Sub-Inspectors Pathan and Samant, on 11th September night, at Kambatta Lane, near Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

Seven persons were arrested during the raid and were locked up for one or two days in the Byculla Police lock-up. The deceased Kalidas was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on 12th September.

The accused were released on bail of varying amounts later.

Kalidas died in the Hospital on Friday.

UDAYA SHANKER TO STUDY KATHA KALI

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 22.

Mr. Uday Shankar, the famous Indian dancer, is arriving at Trivandrum shortly to study the Katha Kali dance.

He will also visit Kottyayam and witness a Katha Kali performance at the local Y. M. C. A. Hall.—United Press.

Walkeshwar Kashi Mutt Committee

Under the auspices of the Walkeshwar Kashi Mutt Committee of the Gowd Saraswat Community the following will be the programme at the Mutt to-day

Sunday 23rd.—His Holiness Sri Sukrathendra Thirtha Swami will perform the closing ceremony of Chathurmas and there will be Pooja to-day (Sunday) morning. Music and entertainment in the afternoon. Digvijaya Utsavam round about Bhanganga in the evening. Pooja and Bhajan at night.

To combat the epidemic of plague which has broken out in Petlad, a special plague officer has been appointed with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

PT. G. MALAVIYA RESIGNS

Nine Others Follow Suit Due To Dissensions In Benares C. C.

BENARES, Sept. 22.

It is reliably understood that some ten members including Pt. Govind Malaviya have tendered their resignations from the Benares Town Congress Committee, owing to certain internal dissensions, which remained unsettled, in spite of the strenuous efforts made to effect a compromise.

Their resignations were accepted yesterday at a meeting held in the premises of the Town Congress Committee.

Fresh elections for the accrued vacancies will be held on September 27 in the Town Congress Committee Office along with the election of the delegates for the forthcoming Bombay Congress.—United Press.

CHESS PLAYER KICKED TO DEATH

SHEIKHUPURA, Sept. 19.

A kick in a vital spot by an infuriated chess player against his playmate is reported to have resulted in the latter's instantaneous death.

Some youngmen of Gazi Minara, a village two miles from here were playing a game of chess when a dispute over a move took a serious turn. The quarrel which was first kept confined to the exchange of hot words was carried a stage further and one Sikh youth jumped to his feet and in a fit of temper gave a young Hindu lad playing with him such a forcible kick in a vital spot that the latter fell down unconscious and died soon afterwards.

The Sikh youth has been taken into custody. The deceased was the cousin of the accused.—A. P. I.

Sequel To Karachi Court Outrage

HYDERABAD (Sind) Sept. 21.

The news of the murderous assault on, and subsequent death of Maharaj Nathuram Sarma yesterday in Karachi spread rapidly in Hyderabad (Sind) and a hartal was observed. Hindus went in procession to the Holmstead Hall where a condolence resolution was adopted and the outrage was condemned.

Professor Ghanshyam appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity despite the exciting circumstances.—A.P.

M. L. C. MARRIES AMERICAN LADY

Rev. R. S. Modak, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from Ahmednagar, who has married Miss Marguerite Grove, M.A., of New York.

CASE AGAINST HAUPTMANN

Yelling Crowd Fill U. S. Court During Trial

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Richard Hauptmann who has been wanted in connection with the Lindbergh kidnapping, has been arrested.

The Governor of New Jersey has signed a warrant demanding the extradition of Hauptmann from New York, in order that he may be charged with homicide.

Hauptmann was closely guarded by armed detectives when he was brought to the Bronx court which was filled with a yelling crowd, and, charged with extortion, he was remanded to custody.

Hauptmann hitherto had denied that he participated in the kidnapping or received the ransom.

He declares that the money found in his garage was given to him by a friend of Isadore Fieche who appears, to have died in Germany in December, but he has not explained how Fische obtained the money.

The police Chief is reported to have stated that Dr. Jafsie-Condon did not positively identify Hauptmann, but the Acting Chief Inspector of police declares that they have a perfect extortion case against him, and he will no doubt have to answer more serious charge.

It will be recalled that Government investigators were hot on the trail of the kidnappers of Col. Lindbergh's baby. The Attorney-General had announced the arrest of Richard Hauptmann in connection with it.

Hauptmann is alleged to have passed some of the ransom money from Col. Lindbergh. A substantial amount of it was found beneath the floor of a house in Bronx district, New Jersey, a mile from the spot where Dr. Jafsie Condon acted as an intermediary with the kidnappers, over a cemetery wall.

The specific charge against Hauptmann was that he obtained 50,000 dollars from Dr. Condon at the Saint Raymons Cemetery, Bronx, on the night of May 2, 1932, by wrongful use or force or fear. The charge was filed on the information of Dr. Condon.—Reuter.

ENGLAND-INDIA NON-STOP FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 22

Sir Alan Cobham and Squadron Leader Helmore took off from provincial notoriety, for uttering to India at 6/32 hours to-day.

The plane which is named "Airspeed Courier" is not fully loaded with petrol but refuelling will be done at Selsey Bill from an airtanker with sufficient petrol to reach Malta.—Reuter.

HORNIMAN DEFAMATION CASE

Application For Postponement Granted

A suggestion that Mr. B. G. Horniman should be asked to pay the costs of the day to Bhagwandas Laxmidas, who has filed a complaint of defamation against him, for not giving due notice of his intention to ask for an adjournment on Friday was described as "preposterous" by Mr. Horniman.

When the case was called out before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. Horniman addressing the Magistrate said that he regretted very much that he should have to apply for an adjournment. Upto that morning he was hopeful that his Counsel Mr. Khairaz would be able to come. But only that morning he had been definitely informed that owing to ill-health he could not attend the Court.

He informed Mr. Reuben Solomon in the morning and mentioned the matter to his Worship and he was now making this application for an adjournment as Counsel was in the middle of an intricate and important cross-examination.

Olivera Objects

Mr. Frank Olivera opposed the application remarking that on a former occasion when he was absent the Court did not grant an adjournment. He also stated that the request of Mr. Horniman was unfair to the prosecution, as his client had to pay the costs of the day. Mr. Oliveira, therefore, requested that, if the adjournment was to be granted it should be with an order that Mr. Horniman should pay the costs, as it was Mr. Horniman's fault.

Magistrate: In your case those were different circumstances. I would not be fair to ask Mr. Horniman to proceed with the further cross-examination of a witness, who had been partially cross examined by his counsel.

"Preposterous Suggestion."

Mr. Horniman in reply said that he had intended not to say anything, but as Mr. Oliviera had thought it proper to attribute unfairness, he would at once say that Mr. Oliviera's suggestion was preposterous. There was no one more anxious than himself to go on with the case, and it was a matter of great regret to him that there should be an adjournment. He would have gone on with the cross-examination himself, were it not that the witness was in the middle of a very intricate and important examination. He was bound to wait till he knew definitely whether his counsel could come or not, and he informed the other side as early as possible.

Mr. Oliviera: This is adding insult to injury. Mr. Khairaz has been ill for some time, and if Mr. Horniman took the risk and waited till the last day, he should be held responsible and made to pay the costs.

The Magistrate: Mr. Khairaz is now cross-examining a witness, and it is bound to embarrass accused if he has to change horses in mid-stream (without any disrespect to Mr. Khairaz).

The Magistrate then adjourned the hearing of the case to October 8 without making any order as to costs.

Reopen Reception Committee Roll

Mahatma's Statement Leads To Fresh Rush For Seats In Congress Pandal

(By Our Political Commissioner.)

The latest statement of Mahatma Gandhi has naturally created unusual stir in the Congress circles everywhere. One thought which is uppermost in everybody's mind is whether Gandhiji will be able to carry the day or things will get topsyturvy. The situation is becoming so extraordinarily piquant day by day that one can reasonably expect the largest attendance of delegates at this session.

REOPEN ROLL.

The membership roll of the Reception Committee of the session was closed on the 15th of September and it was then feared that there would not be much rush for tickets of higher denominations. But the new situation in politics created by Gandhiji's statement is drawing more crowds to the Congress House than ever before. Those who could not enrol themselves as Reception Committee members in time, partly out of disinclination and partly out of indifference, have started repenting and there is now a very strong desire felt in the city for reopening the enrolment of Reception Committee membership.

RUSH FOR TWO-RUPEE TICKETS.

My inquiries in the office of the Reception Committee further coroborated this growing desire. The officers of the R.C. are sure of almost an uncontrollable rush for the two-rupee tickets which would be on sale very shortly. Whatever the final decision Gandhiji may have to take, thousands of people are bound to rush to the Abdul Gaffar Nagar to be present on the momentous occasion.

ACCOMMODATION OF DELEGATES.

During all these years the election of delegates to the Congress Session was quite a tame affair in almost all the provinces. What may be called a keen competition was absent in these elections. Out of a total of 6,000 and odd delegates elected on the basis of population, the largest attendance was at Karachi and that too was not more than four thousand. This year too the Reception Committee expected, I am told, an attendance of only 4,000 and their arrangements of accommodation, etc., were proceeding on that assumption. But the Reception Committee now seems to be inclined to make provisions for a larger attendance. Excepting Burma, all the provinces in India are sure to send their full quotas and the total number will perhaps exceed five thousand. The elections everywhere will be more keenly contested than ever before.

Bombay has been allotted 23 seats on the basis of population, but this has always been regarded too small a number to represent adequately the influence and the importance of the city in Congress politics. I understand that the constitution of the B.P.C.C. requires that the delegates shall be elected by the same process as followed for the B.P.C.C. election. There shall have to be closing of the roll, sending of nominations and then ballot election by cumulative voting system. All these formalities were ignored in all the elections before this. In 1931, the Working Committee of the Congress ordered out the election of delegates on a novel process since there was no time to enroll new members after the fight was over. Half the delegates in that year were elected by the executives of the Congress Organisations and the other half by the jail-returned persons.

ELECTIONS IN CITY.

This year, the delegates' elections in the city will be on the same lines as the B.P.C.C. general elections. I understand that efforts are being made by Congress officials to put down election feuds and chances of corruption. The fear is entertained that if on the eve of the session elections go wrong, there will be very bad repercussions on the arrangements of the session. The chief difficulty will be the observance of the Khaddar Clause. It is stated in Congress Official circles that in view of Gandhiji's statement, strict observance of this clause will have to be enforced. There is also a section of opinion inclined towards observing the "status quo" so far as this election is concerned because it is feared by this section that a drastic change of attitude at this moment might create difficulties of a grave character. It is further understood that efforts will be made in all the wards to avoid elections by agreement. But there seem to be poor chances of these efforts succeeding.

ALLEGED ABSCONDER ARRESTED

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 21.

Kadam Hussain, who was absconding in the Inter-Provincial Charas Conspiracy case and was also being tried separately along with Zaffar Hussain for the alleged charge of smuggling charas into Jubbulpore in April 1933 has been arrested by the Delhi police and brought here.—United Press.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AGENT

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

Mutual animonities which have been marking the local municipal elections as evidenced by the murderous assault on an election agent last week reached another stage in the early hours of this morning when the agent of a Muslim candidate was knifed amidst the bustle of a fair, it alleged, by a rival agent.

It is stated that Mohamed Shafi, the victim of the attack, along wih some friends had gone to a village near Lahore to attend a fair where shortly after midnight someone from the crowd stabbed. Sahfi in the abdomen with a long knife. Shafi who was taken to hospital in a serious condition made a statement to the police acting on which the police arrested the agent of a rival candidate. Other arrests are expected.—A.P.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE

C. P. M. Issues Summonses Against Princess St. Officer And 4 Constables

A complaint of assault was made against a Police Officer and four Constables of the Princess Street Police Station on Saturday before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari presented the complaint. The Magistrate after perusing the complaint ordered the issue of summonses against the officer and the constables.

"POLICE OFFICERS WERE ABUSIVE"

13 Men Acquitted Of Charge Of Assaulting Public Servant

NOAKHALI, Sept. 21.

"I find that the Sub-Inspector is mostly to blame for what subsequently happened. I am quite sure that if this man had behaved like a reasonably person he would not have brought all these troubles on himself and his men.

"There is no manner of doubt that the S. I. and Constable Babu are primarily responsible for all that happened. The evidence of even prosecution witnesses leaves no doubt that these two persons were grossly abusive."

With these strictures upon the conduct of the police Mr. Jhanakur De, I. C. S., District and Sessions Judge delivered judgment yesterday in the appeal preferred by 13 convicted persons in the sensational Ramganj Police Assault case.

The learned Judge acquitted all the accused of the charge of assaulting a public servant but held them guilty for rioting and wrongful confinement. Taking into consideration the grossly abusive conduct of the police that gave the accused sufficient provocation the learned Judge modified the sentences in the following manner:—

The sentences of rigorous imprisonmet for nine months awarded to two of the accused have been reduced to three months.

The sentences of three months rigorous imprisonment in the case of three accused have been reduced to one month and in the case of another who is an old man of over sixty a fine of Rs. 25 has been imposed instead of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The fine of Rs. 50 each in the case of seven other accused has been reduced to Rs. 25 each.—United Press.

FREAK OF NATURE

Woman Gives Birth To Child With Queer Features

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 22.

A Korava woman, living very near the Market landing at Kottayam, has given birth to a child having exceedingly curious features.

The child had an enormous head with a flesh horn, twelve inches long, which shook and coiled when the child cried.

One finger of the right hand was hanging on a slender cord of considerable length. The mouth was perpendicularly placed while the nose was placed horizontally.

The Chief Medical Officer of the local district hospital operated the fleshy horn, as a result of which the child expired within a few hours.—United Press.

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